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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Fascist Prince Heads Austria

Europe Backs Independence

Nazi Hotheads Slew Dollfuss

Drought Ends U. S. Surpluses

France Battles Forest Fires

Mother Hopes 'Son' Listens In

EUROPE believes the Austrian upheaval will be held within the Austrian borders. With Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss assassinated, President Miklas elevates Vice-Chancellor Prince Ernst von Starhemberg to the office when the latter returns from Venice. This gives Austria a Fascist government, stanchly supported by the Heimwehr. Italy, France, Britain and the Little Entente declare for Austria's independence and consider a "sensible course" of action while Italy's troops stand ready to invade Austria if necessary. Germany recalls Ambassador Reith for "intervening" in the Vienna Putsch. Berlin denies knowledge of or part in it; Munich, Nazi headquarters, openly rejoices in the passing of Dollfuss. Austrian troops fight Nazis in uniform who seize Styrian towns. But Nazi hopes appear to reap only disappointment—Europe sternly disapproves Austrian unity with Germany or Nazi domination.

¶ The Austrian Putsch was executed by less than 200 Nazi revolutionists, in part to revenge the hanging of Joseph Gerl for violence the previous night. The putschers obtained Heimwehr uniforms and transport automobiles through aid of sympathetic state officials. They shot Dollfuss down as he attempted to run to another part of the Chancellery. German Ambassador Reith promised, in the negotiations, to give them safe transport to Germany, but they were seized and jailed when Dollfuss' slaying became known. The Putsch aspired to put into the Chancellorship Dr. Anton Rintelen, later fatally shot in a cell. But the intrigue gives no evidence of intelligent organization—It was the outburst of fanatics, not a far-seeing plan.

¶ Austria's opposition to the Dollfuss régime was estimated to include three-fourths of the politically divided population. A likable man, capable statesman, deeply devoted to his church, he underestimated the opposition to his usurpation of dictatorial powers. In a year his régime had nullified the Constitution, labor unions, cultural organizations and political and economic freedom. An absolutist, clerical régime was accepted through force, not willingness. Premier Dollfuss was respected for his ability and his complete honesty of purpose—But few believed the kind of government he imposed could endure.

¶ Washington faces the problem of how to evacuate thousands of farm families from the parched Middle West. Dr. Elwood Mead, reclamation commissioner, finds these residents of the western half of the Dakotas and eastern Montana and Wyoming have nothing left on land which, even normally, has insufficient rainfall. Rains now reach this section too late; elsewhere they ease the heat wave and give some relief from the long drought. Cattle are dying and insect pests adding to the farmers' worries. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says nature has carried out the curtailing program—Cotton is the only remaining surplus crop in the United States.

¶ North Dakota sees Acting Governor Ole E. Olson issue a moratorium declaration under which no person can be evicted from his home or business for debt. Exempting only federal debts from his sweeping coverage, the Acting Governor becomes court of last resort for creditors regarding themselves as injured. Meanwhile, William Langer, deposed Governor, continues his fight to impeach his successor through an unrecognized Assembly friendly to him, the Senate refusing to convene. The Assemblymen have to pay their own expenses—And that makes the session look brief and uncertain.

¶ France sends its entire Mediterranean fleet to Toulon to aid in evacuating thousands of persons from the danger zone of sweeping forest fires. In the region of Toulon and St. Raphael 25,000 acres of pine trees have been destroyed, with wind whipping the flames through dry timber. Fleeing residents move their belongings along the roads on pushcarts. Some have difficulty in escaping from villages surrounded by fire—A battle fleet speeding on an errand of mercy is a cheerful reversal of form.

¶ Honolulu greets President Roosevelt with an effusive Hawaiian welcome. Boarding the Houston at Hilo with three leis about his neck, the President anticipated the climax of his visit to the Islands in their capital. The 15,000 officers and men of the largest post of the U. S. Army prepared for a review by the Commander-in-Chief on the wind-swept plain at Schofield. Meanwhile, in Paris, the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, was speaking in both English and French at a luncheon in her honor on "My Son"—She hoped "Son" on the other side of the world could find time to listen in to her first radio speech.

Martial Law Declared In Minneapolis Strike To Force Arbitration

4300 State Troops Are Ordered to Take Over Affairs of City

Trucks Under Guard

Truck Men and Owners Fail to Agree Fully and Governor Olson Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 26—Martial law was declared at noon here today by Gov. Floyd B. Olson, "to maintain law and order" in the truck drivers' strike.

The action resulted from the failure of the contending factions to agree fully on the basis of a peace plan proposed by federal mediators. The drivers and employers had failed to agree on a plan previously put forward by representatives of the National Labor Board.

Forty-three hundred National Guardsmen encamped at the state fair grounds just outside the city were called in to take over control of the city.

The conciliators immediately went to work on a new plan which was laid before both sides at the time the Governor ordered a settlement.

The Governor's action climaxed strenuous efforts on his part and on the part of the federal conciliators to bring an end to the bitter struggle in Minneapolis that has cost three lives and injuries to 250 persons.

The union first struck in May demanding recognition. This strike was settled only after two riots in which pickets attacked policemen with clubs. The second strike was called nine days ago, the drivers claiming the employers had not lived up to their agreement.

Failure of employers to halt convoyed truck movements pending efforts by negotiators to settle the strike had roused Governor Olson. Employers claimed that 147 trucks were moved Wednesday.

No violence was reported but late in the day 40 cars loaded with pickets maneuvered around a large truck being convoyed by 100 armed policemen. A general call was issued for all police squad cars as the strikers continued to harass the movement but the truck finally reached its destination without further disturbance and unloaded while the pickets jeered the guarding police.

Pacific Coast Rapidly Grows Normal With Men Returning to Their Jobs

By Courtland Holdom

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26—Union dock workers will be back on the job by Monday, July 30, in every port of the Pacific coast, and members of other marine unions will probably resume their tasks at the same time.

This was the prediction of close observers of the maritime strikes here in the ranks of shippers, the unions, and officials of the national longshoremen's board. It was made late last night, as all but 500 ballots of some 8500 striking stevedores had been counted, revealing a vote of more than four to one in favor of submitting the dockers' grievances to arbitration.

The only ballots remaining uncounted came from eight minor ports in the Pacific Northwest, and even though they were cast entirely against arbitration, they could in no way effect the overwhelming decision of the longshoremen for peace, it was pointed out.

Meet Men Half Way

The prospect of an early return to work was heightened by conciliatory expressions of spokesmen for the shipping interests. Mr. Thomas G. Plant, president of the Waterfront Employers' Union in this city and representing similar organizations of shippers in the other major ports of the Pacific, declared that the shipping companies were still prepared to offer dock workers all the benefits secured by an agreement signed by Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, international president of the International Longshoremen's Association, on June 16.

This agreement was never ratified by the rank and file of I. L. A. members on the coast, who claimed autonomy for their district jurisdiction of the union, and assertedly repudiated Mr. Ryan's activities in their behalf.

Mr. Plant pointed out that this agreement has not been withdrawn by the shippers, and that they would have endeavored to put it into effect even had the longshore strike been decisively broken.

Questions to be Settled

This was considered of importance since several questions remain to be settled before work can be resumed by union men on the waterfronts.

The unions demand that strikebreakers be dismissed pending and during arbitration; that hiring halls be jointly operated by the unions and shippers; that arrangements be perfected for arbitrating the demands of all maritime unions.

The second of these demands appears to be settled by the offer to regard the June 16 agreement as still valid, which conceded joint management of hiring halls for longshoremen. The shippers have also agreed that they will arbitrate the demands of the seamen, cooks,

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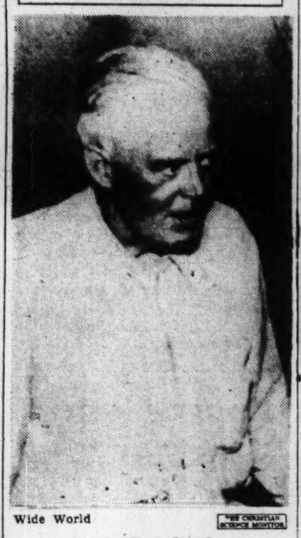
Eclipsed



Wide World

A. G. Bainbridge
Mayor of Minneapolis

Fight on Gouging On Prices of Food Begins by State

Board Acts to Avert Undue Increase on Plea of Drought Damage

Faced with the threat of increased food costs in New England amounting to $200,000,000 this year, Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, sought and obtained illuminating figures from Washington on the nation-wide drought before acting to avert any undue pressure on the public pocketbook.

These figures stress the probability that the New Englander will have to dig deeply into his pockets throughout the summer and fall to meet mounting food costs, while the local farmer will get off comparatively easy.

The fact that New England raises only 10 per cent of its demand for foodstuffs means that the withering sun playing over the western grain fields will affect food prices here considerably. Mr. Robart's first step upon receiving the estimates was to avert a pending increase of 2 cents a pound on bread.

This was accomplished in the face

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Long Drought Ramifications Far-Reaching

Drying Crops Likely to Result in Revision of Adjustment Scheme

Prices Shooting Up

Massachusetts Official Acts to Prevent Undue Advances in Cost of Food

Drought not only is drying up crops but forcing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to consider advisability of developing new basic crop adjustment program.

Showers in middle West appear to have routed the heat wave though a great deal more moisture will be needed to substantially alleviate conditions.

Rising food prices in New England because of the drought send director of the division of necessaries of life scurrying for figures to prevent an undue advance in food costs.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 26—With natural forces working faster to reduce farm surpluses than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration ever hoped to, New Deal economists are faced with the possibility of developing a new basic crop adjustment program.

Revealing that the drought has brought into sight the end of all farm surpluses with the exception of cotton, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declares the next two weeks will be "of great significance" in reëxamining the AAA's position and determining whether its policies shall be permanently changed.

At this time it does not seem probable that the adjustment program shall completely "about face" to encourage stimulation of certain crops instead of curtailment, but such a thing is not beyond the realm of possibilities.

Significant Change in Policy

Plans under consideration would include, however, a significant change in the Government's wheat control policy. It would, instead of plowing under to cut the crop, return to virtually normal acreages next year. If restriction were then necessary it would harvest part of the crop while still green for use as cattle feed. Growers would be held under contract to cut this unmatured wheat.

World wheat price uncertainties, as well as drought conditions, were credited with influencing the Government's plans in this respect.

Mr. Wallace voiced for the first time the apprehension that the occurrence of the drought may distort for sometime to come the general view of the farm surplus problem in the United States. He is afraid that many farmers may think of their future crops in terms of

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El Indorses Huntington Tube

Who's Who in Milk Situation?

Quincy Gets Double Drought

Analysis of Reduced Retail Sales in Boston Shows Drop Is Really a Rise—ERA Civic Theater to Open Monday—Earth 4,000,000,000 Years Old

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

City Affairs

Subway Issue Reëmerges: When Mr. James M. Curley, former mayor of Boston, declares in favor of a Huntington Avenue subway, that is not news, but when the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway support this project that most definitely is news.

So today there is news, for the trustees, through Mr. Harry I. Harriman, chairman of the board of trustees, has asked for a subway extension from Copley Square to Huntington Avenue at Mechanics Building.

These bitter-enders against the project when Mr. Curley sought $8,000,000 to extend the subway to Gainsborough Street are now voting for a subway, at least part of the way up the avenue, for the following reasons:

1. Save time for passengers.
2. Reduce operating expenses $20,000.
3. Relief to congested traffic on Boylston Street and Huntington Avenue.
4. Postponement of extensive subway construction for year.

Cost of project is estimated at $1,400,000. Mr. Harriman looks hopefully to PWA for grant equal to one-third of the labor and material cost, reducing city expense to $1,000,000.

Public to Be Paid—A debt to the public has been rolled up in the many relief projects. The ERA Civic Theater of Boston, composed of relief recipients, will begin paying its debt next Monday night. No money will be handed its creditors. Instead, the creditors may come free to the theater's performance of Mr. T. W. Robertson's three-act comedy, "David Garrick," at the Peabody Playhouse, next Monday and Tuesday nights. Creditors will be paid in full in cultural coin.

Better Than a Fire Drill—Boston City Hall was emptied of thousands of city employees today in about two minutes. It was not a firedrill; it was a holiday that sped them out. Mayor Mansfield at 12:30 wiped his brow, thought possibly the fan wasn't working, looked at the thermometer, registering 88 upwards. He went to the phone and ordered a holiday and was rewarded with instant obedience. Soon the building was empty, the Mayor took off his coat and dug in.

Another Charge Against Crime—In manifold places the public finds itself assessed for the cost of lawlessness. Boston today committed itself to a $1600 crime bill as one item in the $14,000,000,000 annual cost to the nation of crime. Mayor Mansfield today approved a $1600 annuity to the widow of James T. Malloy. Mr. Malloy, a policeman, was killed in his effort to end the orgie of speeding by reckless youths on the Charlestown loop.

Liquor Control

Foodless Restaurants—A lone can of sardines does not make a restaurant, neither does an aged piece of boiled ham. This was the conclusion of Boston police who have summoned five proprietors of Dorchester res-

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Starhemberg New Austrian Chancellor, Succeeding Dollfuss, Slain by Nazis; Powers Refrain From Intervention

Mussolini Sends Wire to Von Starhemberg Pledging Support

Hopes to Avoid Military Action

Italy May Urge Joint Ultimatum to Stop Nazi Excesses

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, July 26—Italy's resolute determination to defend Austria's independence even more strenuously than in the past is stressed in an emphatic message sent today by Premier Mussolini to Prince von Starhemberg.

Yesterday's extraordinary events in Vienna, culminating in the assassination of Dr. Dollfuss, aroused wide indignation throughoutout Italy, and Germany is openly held morally if not directly responsible for the tragic end of the defender of Austrian independence and for throwing Austria into a fresh and grave crisis.

The situation is viewed here with greatest concern. While there are no signs of Italy's contemplating military action to safeguard Austria's independence, no doubt is felt as to Italy's willingness to do so should the necessity arise to defend Vienna's independence, which is guaranteed by Italy as well as by France and Britain. But Italy intends to use other means of persuasion before passing to definite action.

Premier Mussolini rushed back to Rome from Riccione. Only after he has studied reports from Italian representatives in European capitals will the decision be taken on the action of the Italian Government to prevent further attempts against Austrian independence by Germany.

It is clear, however, that Italy's patience with Germany is near the breaking point and Chancellor Hitler may be said to have completely lost support of the only country in Europe which has hitherto been friendly to the National Socialist régime.

In well-informed Italian quarters it is believed that Italy will invite the other great powers, possibly also the Little Entente, to make a joint and firm diplomatic protest to Berlin against German excesses in Austria, with a warning that Germany alone will be held responsible for the inevitable consequences that Italians believe may follow if Germany persists in its present attitude, contrary to international law and its pledged word.

At the same time, Italy, while firm in defence of its own interests will exert all its influence to preserve the peace in Central Europe, now felt to be seriously threatened by Germany's continued provocations in Austria.

Britain Opposed To Intervention Of Armed Forces

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 26—After careful consideration, Britain, France and Italy have all decided that active intervention in the Austrian situation is at present unnecessary, the Monitor understands.

For the moment, at any rate, the powers will confine themselves to statements of their views. Premier Mussolini has already announced that he will defend Austria's inde-

Sir John Simon, answering the question in the House of Commons this afternoon, reiterated the British view that Austrian independence is necessary for the peace of Europe.

Actually, however, Downing Street does not believe that Austrian independence is seriously threatened from any quarter. The haste wherewith the German Government disavowed the action of its Minister in Vienna in offering asylum to the "Putchists" is adduced as proof that Germany does not want the "Anschluss' at present.

What Germany would like, in the opinion of Downing Street, is a pro-German instead of a pro-Italian Government in Vienna. Indications are that though this would be highly displeasing to both Italy and France it would be regarded with comparative equanimity by Britain.

While Downing Street believes the assassination of the Austrian Chancellor in 1934 will not be treated in Europe as comparable to the assassination of the Austrian Archduke in 1914, it nevertheless regards the situation in Austria with grave anxiety. News of continued disturbances in Styria are held to be particularly disquieting, lest they should bring Italian bayonets into Austria on the plea of upholding Austria's independence. This would certainly cause Yugoslavia to mobilize, in Downing Street's view.

It was therefore with relief that the British Government heard the official Italian denial of troop movement in the neighborhood of the Austrian frontier.

It actually surprised as well as relieved diplomatic circles that repercussions from yesterday's events have not been deeper. It is pointed out that for months past the Austrian National Socialists have been claiming they had the country behind them in opposing Chancellor

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Dictator?

Wide World

Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg
Heimwehr Leader Who Has Taken Office as Chancellor of Austria

Vienna's Rule No Longer Potent In European Politics But Who Rules Vienna Is Vital to Europe

Great and Small Powers Seen Split Into Two Camps as to Germanization of Austria—But Britain Will Cast Decisive Vote, and It Will Be for 'Peace'

By Charles E. Gratke

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the very chancellery rooms where Metternich planned the destinies of Europe, members of the Austrian Cabinet have been held captive.

Nothing could more clearly symbolize the manner in which Austria has changed.

Less than a century ago, Austria dominated the diplomacy of the Old World. Today the Versailles-forged remnant of its empire has become the prisoner of international intrigues and designs.

The abortive National Socialist uprising emphasizes the long appreciated gravity of a turbulent domestic situation. But the effects of the incident and its attendant governmental instability, spread a shadow over an entire continent. Austria, though no longer dominant, is still a key in the struggle of nations for power and prestige.

Complex But Clear

Complex as are the details of Austria's international position, the outlines are clearly drawn. They are instantly visible upon the map of post-war Europe.

For in the west, where Austria comes in contact with the great powers, its boundaries are close drawn, its territory narrowed. It looks almost as if a huge vise—Germany, pressing down from the north, Italy pressing up from the south—were squeezing Austria in its grip. And this is not only figuratively but diplomatically true.

Only a few months ago, in Rome, I discussed the Austrian problem with one of the leading Italian statesmen. His authoritative words left no doubt of Italy's position. Mussolini, he said, would defend the independence of Austria against all enemies. He repeated the words . . . "against all enemies. . . ."

Italy Determined

The reason is that Italian policy cannot countenance German union with Austria, which would bring a Teutonic nation of 72,000,000 persons against the borders of Italy with its 42,000,000.

Yet Germany—as peasants in the Bavarian Tyrol and officials in the Wilhelmstrasse will tell you—believes that the logic of events will unite the Reich and Austria. They speak the same tongue, possess in many respects a similar cultural background and their economic interests are parallel.

Involved Economics

The economic problem played an important part in conversation with Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss in his Chancellor's office in Vienna shortly after the Rome interview. Dr. Dollfuss contended that Austria could be made economically independent. He added that the markets promised by Italy would be sufficient for Austrian foreign trade. But subsequent developments showed the wish to be father to the thought. The Austrian economic puzzle, without the help of Germany—its natural trade outlet—is incapable of solution.

Two Opposing Forces

So the two issues are joined. Germany has been working to establish a National Socialist régime in Austria as the first step toward the political union, forbidden by the Versailles Treaty. It has contributed money and propaganda in no small measure. And Italy, using the phrase, "independence" of Austria has proceeded toward establishment of Italian hegemony over Vienna through the support—with money, arms and diplomacy—of the Fascist Heimwehr of Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, who now plays a dominant rôle in Austrian governmental reconstitution.

But the rest of Europe will not sit idly by, watching Italy and Germany contend for the control of a partially paralyzed Austria.

France, too, desires Austrian independence. And as events move to indicate that either France or Germany must hold a dominant influence in Austria, the Quai d'Orsay is in something of a quandary.

At all costs, French diplomacy desires to see the Austro-German

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Things Present

The drought is doing more than parching the land and withering crops; it is bringing men together in a new sense of brotherhood and helpfulness, according to the editorial "Men Against Drought."

Charles Eliot Norton, the man who would rather appreciate art than eat a dinner, is the subject of today's "Celebrities Off Parade," by William Dana Orcutt. Editorial Page.

The precautions a diver must take are discussed in an interesting article on the Young Folks' Page.

Look down from the Flying Cross on the phantom plane winging its lonely way up and over the cloud precipices and plunging into the cloud ravines. Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page and continuing articles in the "America Revisited" and "Improving Your Swimming" series.

July 28 marks the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War. A world survey of what the 20 years have brought forth will be presented in a special page on Saturday.

Rintelen Kills Himself After Arrest for Conspiracy

Military Uniforms Used as Disguise

Confused Rumors Give Concern to Capitals of Europe

By R. H. Markham

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 26—Vice-Chancellor Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, head of the Austrian Heimwehr and chief of the privately armed organization for national defense, is now in charge of the Austrian Government.

Returning by airplane this morning from Italy, where he was passing his summer vacation, he conferred with President Miklas, who also broke off his own vacation in southern Austria for a sitting of the ministerial council, where he provisionally took over conduct of affairs, which since yesterday have been in the hands of Acting Chancellor Schuschnigg.

Prince von Starhemberg's new position, it is said here, shows that yesterday's unsuccessful "Putsch" resulted in the strengthening of the Heimwehr in the Government.

Prince von Starhemberg has ordered the mobilization of all Heimwehr members throughout Austria. By means of these armed forces it is expected he will be able to exert a commanding influence in the Cabinet.

Italian Fascism Rules

Many times since January the Heimwehr, under the influence of Prince von Starhemberg and Major Fey, has resorted to minor "uprisings" and it has imposed its will more and more upon the Government.

Only Dr. Dollfuss stood between this private army and the realization of its Fascist leanings. With Dr. Dollfuss gone it is doubtful whether any force remains to check Prince von Starhemberg and to prevent him ultimately from being Austrian dictator. Such an eventuality might mean not only the introduction of a determined sort of Fascism here and possible accentuation of civil strife, but will also increase Italian influence, since for a decade Prince von Starhemberg and his organization have counted on and enjoyed the support of Premier Mussolini.

Many other facts also indicate that Italy is looked upon as the chief defense of the present régime.

Frau Dollfuss returned today from Italy in Premier Mussolini's airplane. She was met at the airdrome by representatives of the Italian Legation along with Austrian ministers.

The Italian press last night and today has been filled with bitter articles against the National Socialist activity in Austria, concerning which it holds Germany responsible.

The Austrian press, too, and Austrian radio lay a large part of the blame for yesterday's tragic events here at the door of Germany. Many papers call for international intervention against Germany.

Minister Explains

The action of the German Minister yesterday night in going to Ballhausplatz and talking with the revolutionists is commented on very unfavorably. However, the German legation here informed the Monitor that the German Minister was called over the telephone by Major Fey himself, who was then held captive by revolutionists. Major Fey urged him to come immediately and aid the Austrian Government in confirming the agreement it had made with the "terrorists."

When the German Minister appeared, the agreement had been concluded, and he was only asked by both to take cognizance of the fact that the Austrian Government was offering the revolutionists safe conduct to the German border. All the German Minister did, it is asserted, was to make note of this fact without offering and assurance of any kind.

It is stressed that he did not go to the scene of conflict on his own initiative, and was called expressly and urgently by Major Fey, a Minister in the Austrian Cabinet. His point is that if he had refused to appear, it might have made the situation worse.

On order of the German Government he left for Berlin by airplane this morning.

Special Court

A special court has been set up by the Austrian Government to try the revolutionary leaders. It will be allowed to pronounce only the extreme penalty on those found guilty and its verdict cannot be set aside by an act of pardon on the part of the Austrian President. It will be composed of a judge and three army officers; the oldest of whom will act as president of the court.

According to the latest Government communication it appears

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Heimwehr Leader Becomes Austrian Chancellor as Coup of Fascists Ends

Austria Unable to Stand Alone But Big Powers Determined To Avoid Clash, Observer Affirms

Europe's Future Peace Said to Depend on Policy of Dollfuss' Successor—Brown Shirt Attack Held Virtual Breach of Venice Accord

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 26—To observers who believe that Austria is, as in 1914, one of the principal danger spots of Europe, events which have culminated in the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss take on a grave aspect. So many countries are interested in the maintenance of the so-called independence of the truncated country that the disappearance of the man who was regarded as the last obstacle to "Anschluss" of Austria with Germany arouses acute apprehension.

Probably anxiety at this juncture is not justified, for no European country can contemplate open warfare. Every effort will be made by French, Italians and statesmen of the Little Entente to appease the passions, while Herr Hitler, interrupting his holiday at Bayreuth, has ordered the frontier to be closed. Germany is not desirous of receiving the insurgents who, after their attacks, were given safe conduct to Germany.

The fact that Signor Mussolini had personally knitted closest relations with Dollfuss, whom he was to have seen this week at Riccione, where the family of Dollfuss was already staying, increases the indignation at the alleged breach of the gentlemen's agreement entered into in May by Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini at Venice. It was there understood that National Socialist propaganda and terrorism in Austria would cease. It is believed that there were conditions to this promise which were not disclosed. Nor is it certain that Herr Hitler had powers to control the rebellious elements in Austria.

Certainly Dollfuss took elaborate precautions, especially since the brutal "purification" of the National Socialist régime in Germany on June 30. There was fear of diversion abroad and Dollfuss took into his own hands the army, the gendarmerie and the police, calling for delivery of all explosives held by private persons.

The French have nevertheless remarked a certain vacillation in the resistance of the Austrian Government to National Socialist aggression and feared precipitation of a movement which would virtually unite Germany and Austria.

M. Barthou has already seen the Italian Ambassador, Count Pignatti-Morano, and although hitherto France has been content to give the place of authority to Signor Mussolini in Austrian matters, there is now the question of joint protest. Much will depend on who is the successor to Dollfuss and his political tendencies.

Yet a cautious note was struck in official circles. This is best indicated by a warning of the Petit Parisienne, which is often guided by the Quai d'Orsay. After expressing the conviction that Berlin is at the bottom of the Austrian troubles and pointing to immediate recall of Dr. K. Rieth, German minister to Vienna, who intervened in favor of the insurgents, it nevertheless continues. "It does not appear that international action is at present possible.

"We are effectively confronted merely by domestic happenings. Doubtless there are many cases which show Austrian terrorists have received weapons from Germany, such as the motorboat recently seized on Lake Constance carrying German bombs. Provocations by radio have been made by Herr Albert Frauenfeld, who succeeded Herr Theodore Habicht at the Munich wireless. But it does not seem there are sufficient motives even for appeal to the League of Nations. All that governments can do for the moment is to follow with the greatest vigilance developments of the situation and maintain close contact in order to act if necessary without delay."

On the other hand there is a definite call to arms by Pertinax in the Echo de Paris. He writes "the hour of protest has passed. Hitlerites will give way only before brute force,—that is to say—occupation of Austrian territory by Italian and Czechoslovakian troops."

The seriousness of such a situation even though it is irresponsible and represents a purely personal view needs not underlining. If there were chaos along the Danube it is indeed possible some measures of military character would be taken to restore order but so far there is happily no sign of such an eventuality. Rome is wont to proceed alone and will model its attitude on that of Paris and London.

Watchful Waiting Likely

There will be watchful waiting and avoidance of compromising methods.

It cannot, however, be denied that the conception of the Little Entente is largely based on anticipation of a situation which now appears to be developing. Statesmen of these countries do not conceal intention of preventing radical changes in Central Europe. A few weeks ago the present writer was informed by a prominent person that his country would mobilize under certain circumstances which happily are not in sight.

So almost exactly 20 years after the beginning of the World War, the eyes of the world are again turned on Austria. Though it would be wrong to exaggerate the possibilities, their lurid incidents make it sufficiently clear that the present situation in Central Europe is perfectly untenable. The indisputable fact is that Austria in its reduced state cannot live alone and therefore at the mercy of the Great Powers and an object of suspicion of smaller powers.

There Will Be No War In Europe, Davis Says

By the Associated Press

New York, July 26

OPTIMISTIC regarding world peace, Mr. Norman Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, returned from Europe today with the prediction that the Austrian crisis would not involve other nations in war.

Arriving on the liner Washington, Mr. Davis' pacific hopes remained unchanged despite the Nazi "Putsch" in Austria and the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss.

With the prefacing remark that he "had nothing to say," Mr. Davis stipulated that none of his comments be corralled within quotation marks.

He said that the possibility of a European conflict was remote, that there was less likelihood of war now, regardless of the Austrian situation, than there has been for several years.

Europeans are neither physically nor emotionally prepared for war, Mr. Davis said.

Dollfuss Régime Pledged to Cause Of Free Austria

Peasant Origin Led to Keen Sympathy for Farmers' Needs

Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, who was assassinated in Vienna in the National Socialist Putsch yesterday, came to power as Chancellor of Austria in May, 1932. The National Socialist movement was sweeping Germany, and at that time there was a wide wave of sentiment for Anschluss, or union with Germany. Dr. Dollfuss pledged himself to the cause of Austrian independence.

He was small in stature but a giant in courage and political astuteness. He was trained as a lawyer in Vienna and studied economics in Germany. During the World War he was "up in the line" off and on for 37 months as an officer in a Tyrolean outfitit.

In speech and appearance, Dr. Dollfuss did not convey the stern power of the modern dictator but he was swift and decisive in action. His favorite means of travel was by airplane. Once he flew to Rome when Herr Hitler's rise revived talk of a belt of Fascism from the North Sea to the Mediterranean in the capitals of Europe.

The little Chancellor talked with Premier Mussolini and returned to Vienna leaving Il Duce to announce to the world that whatever the trend of Fascism might be, Austrian independence would be assured.

Served in Peasants' League

Dr. Dollfuss's political career began with his appointment as secretary of the Lower Austrian Peasants' League. He served four years and then became director of the Chamber. In 1930, he was made president of the Austrian State Railways. In the year following, he received his first cabinet appointment as Minister of Agriculture in the Buresch Government.

The young Chancellor was reared in simple peasant surroundings and his natural sympathy with agrarian problems was sharpened by his experience in the Peasants' League. When the Buresch Government resigned, Dr. Dollfuss was invited by President Miklas to form a government. Dr. Dollfuss immediately surrounded himself with men from the ranks of the Christian Social and Farmers' Parties and the Heimwehr.

Supported Christian Nationalism

A foe of both Germanic National Socialism and its antithesis, Marxian Socialism, he preached a species of Christian nationalism, guiding himself by the precepts of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a devout member. He forecast the day when a common political creed would unite a people already dedicated to a common religious belief.

But Austria, divided into two camps, with the Socialists dominant in Vienna and the Fascists in the country at large, seethed with unrest. On March 7, 1933, Dr. Dollfuss shelved Parliament with the remark that it had "paralyzed itself." The Socialists threatened a general strike and Dr. Dollfuss disbanded the party's private army of 140,000 men, confiscating their arms and munitions.

He raided and closed all National Socialist headquarters, arrested 1000 leaders and forbade political uniforms.

On Sept. 21, 1933, there was a Cabinet shake-up with Heimwehr leaders admitted to the Government and with the Chancellor himself assuming four portfolios. His foes dubbed him "dictator." Bombings broke out an don Oct. 3 the disorders culminated in an attempt to assassinate the Chancellor. An assailant first several times at Dr. Dollfuss. One bullet hit him in the left shoulder, but two weeks later he was back at his desk.

His mother rushed from her little farm to see him. "It's dangerous to be Chancellor," she said.

Revolt in Brief

Small group of Nazis seized government radio station about noon Wednesday, immediately sending out news that Dollfuss had fallen, Cabinet had been imprisoned, and Rintelen had been made Chancellor.

Another group shot and killed Dollfuss at the Chancellery, where they held members of the Cabinet until seven o'clock at night.

German Minister to Vienna intervened for safety of Nazis.

Government promised safe conduct to German frontier.

Later 144 Nazis taken in the "Putsch" were thrown into jail, on news of passing of Dollfuss.

Rintelen committed suicide in prison, leaving letter to Mussolini denying any part in conspiracy.

New Government reported to have declared martial law in Vienna.

Germany closed the frontier between Germany and Austria; Minister recalled for his intervention in behalf of revolutionists.

Italian press stated Austrian Government has asked European powers to intervene.

Great Britain, France and Italy reported to be negotiating what action to take under their treaty pledging the independence of Austria.

Vice-Chancellor von Starhemberg succeeds Dollfuss as Chancellor.

The Cabinet met today and created a special military court for trial of the offenders in Wednesday's "Putsch."

Vienna's Rule No Longer Potent In European Politics But Who Rules Vienna Is Vital to Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

"Anschluss" avoided. But there are complications in Italian control of Austria. It would not only be difficult, for domestic reasons, for any French Government outrightly to support the Italian hand. Moreover Italian dominance in Austria would weaken the French position with the Little Entente of Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia as well as damage the relation of France to other satellite powers which she has drawn into her alliances.

They Could Unite

If, on the other hand, developments in Austria had moved indefinitely toward Germany, it would have resulted in immediate French and Italian coöperation against the revisionist and other tendencies expressed in the welding of a larger Teutonic bloc.

Of France's closest diplomatic friends, Czechoslovakia sees the situation as fraught with grave difficulties. For the German-speaking minorities in Czechoslovakia have felt a greater bond toward Austria than toward the Reich.

Any form of unification of Austria and Germany, it is feared, would intensify the Irredentism and possibly start a movement for secession in this portion of Czechoslovakian territory. But Prague diplomacy does not look kindly toward the Italian domination of Austria. For years on less than good terms with Rome, and disliking a Fascist régime at the borders of her own democratic state, Czechoslovakia thus views either development askance.

Old Troubles Aired

Yugoslavia, the second member of the Little Entente, has more definite views. Here the long standing difficulties with Italy are a major consideration. Belgrade would not be averse to seeing an enlarged Germany threatening Italy across the Brenner pass and thus is inclined to oppose Germany's efforts in Austria. Moreover, if Italy were diplomatically engaged with the problem of a larger and resurgent Germany, Yugoslavia would be able to devote itself to strengthening its power in the Adriatic where Italy, especially in its influence over Albania, has maintained a dominant rôle.

The third member of the Little Entente, Roumania, has openly favored German rather than Italian interference in Austria. Yet of this group of secessionist states, Roumania is perhaps the least interested in which way the pendulum swings.

Hungary Is Active

With Hungary, the viewpoint toward contending influences in Austria has not been completely clear. The close Italo-Hungarian relations and Budapest's sympathy for a Fascist rather than Nazi régime contribute to opposition to German extension into Austria.

Yet Hungary is second to no nation in Europe in desiring treaty revision which would adjust its borders constricted by the peace settlement. Thus it would look hopefully upon any disturbance of the status quo which German control in Austria would bring—disturbance out of which Hungary would hope for the break-up of the Little Entente and the regaining, as a barest possible minimum, of Magyar-inhabited territory.

But perhaps England, though farthest removed from the immediate aspects of the problem, is one of the nations whose word will weigh most forcefully in the final balancing of the affair. The policy of England is for peace. There are critics who charge England with ineffectually attempting to maintain a pacific state of affairs by the promotion of the dangerous balance of power on the Continent. Yet Great Britain, with all that it is concerned about the direct implications of policies in Austria, views the matter from the far larger aspect of the ultimate potentiality for war, or stability.

England Is Practical

It is because of this that English sympathies in recent months have extended more toward German than toward Italian coöperation in Austria. The advent of the National Socialist Government in Germany had a strong reaction in Great Britain with the result that the Germanizing of Austria was opposed—not that they liked Mussolini more but that they liked Hitler less.

Yet England is practical and given to accepting situations as they are and dealing with them on that basis. It sees the force of the natural ties between Austria and Germany which, many believe, will ultimately overcome temporary Italian wooing. But there may be many steps before ultimate solutions are reached and as these are taken it is a reasonably safe prediction that England will be found on the scale with those whose weight is cast against the catastrophe of another war.

Switzerland Anxious For Its Own Safety

GENEVA, July 26 (AP)—A vigorous protest to Berlin against an attempt to smuggle bombs from Germany through the Swiss waters of Lake Constance to Austria on Saturday was to be made today by Switzerland.

The Minister to Berlin was instructed to act after the Government here was informed the shipment was powerful enough to blow up a whole quarter of Vienna.

The incident is officially viewed as the most serious violation of Swiss neutrality since the war.

A flat charge that there was a connection between the attempted smuggling and yesterday's "putsch" in Vienna was made by the Journal de Geneva.

It said an official Swiss investigation showed "the young German Nazi smugglers were obeying orders coming from German leader Gau at Lindau, Bavaria."

The events yesterday in Austria caused much alarm in Switzerland, as the Government feels the independence of Austria is one of the corner stones of Swiss neutrality and independence.

If Austria were to be absorbed by Germany, the whole balance of Switzerland's four-country boundary would be broken.

School Board in Texas Lifts Compulsory Serum Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—The compulsory feature of a measure adopted by the Austin board of school trustees for immunization against diphtheria of all children entering the first grade has been eliminated. The Austin Parent-Teacher Associations had sought the compulsory feature.

Following its adoption a round table discussion took place with the result that the decision as to using serum is left entirely with the parents. A prominent business man submitted petitions bearing the signatures of 1000 persons asking the school board to eliminate the compulsory feature. He declared that its enforcement would interfere with personal and religious liberties of parents and transfer parental jurisdiction to the school board. "Such action," he said, "would establish a dangerous precedent. We have seen that tried in Soviet Russia, where parental jurisdiction has been displaced with regimentation by the state."

Truck Loads of 'Brown Shirts' Taken From Munich to Austria

It Is Reported, However, That Hitler's Return From Bayreuth Stopped 3000 Additional Austrian Storm Troopers From Dashing Over the Border

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MUNICH, Ger.—Whether or not the German Government was privy to the Austrian uprising, as is being alleged abroad, it is certain that since Herr Albert Frauenfeld's threatening speech on the Munich wireless the Austrian National Socialist headquarters here has been showing distinct signs of increased activities.

Yesterday some 3000 Austrian Storm Troopers were under a "stand-to" order and armed lorries were waiting in the courtyard of their barracks in full military equipment. The night before many trucks had been seen going in the direction of the frontier full of Austrian "Brown Shirts," and returning to Munich empty.

Up to last night every indication suggested the intention of the Austrian legion to march. Now it appears that Herr Hitler, who cut short his visit to the Wagner festival at Bayreuth, intervened at the eleventh hour.

A detachment of 500 German S.S. men (picked guards) arrived from their camp near Munich at Freilassing on the Austrian-Bavarian border during the night with the purpose, it is generally believed, of acting as a check on Austrian Storm Troopers who are known to be desperate and were expected to enter Austria at this strategic point.

Early this morning the Austrian Party executives left their headquarters at Munich also to go to Freilassing which they have left since to return to Munich. Today at the Munich barracks, where the Austrians were stationed, present quite a different aspect from the usual. No one is allowed to enter but the men who are gradually taken out to their old camps, according to their own statements.

Also the German-Austrian frontiers have been closed today against the repatriation of Austrian refugees.

All these happenings point to the conclusion that the Austrian Party executives, though they concentrated and armed Storm Troopers at least with the knowledge of the German authorities, were at the last moment restrained by the German Government, which at all costs wants to avoid international complications.

Blue Eagles Found Too Costly Insignia By Printing Shops

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—Seventy Blue Eagles, insignia of the National Recovery Administration, are back in Washington today bearing a protest that wage scales fixed in the graphic arts code will make it impossible for many small print shop proprietors to stay in business.

Owners of these printing shops, in the first united action by a group of employers against wage scales under the NRA, mailed the Blue Eagles back to Washington last night with the explanation that they cannot work under the code until the Government grants them some relief from prevailing wage schedules, for which they petitioned the authorities on June 11.

The protesting printers, headed by Mr. Herbert M. Freedman of the Fairmount Press, Inc., represent a majority of employing printers in the Bronx, although they do not include all that come under that classification, it was said.

"We are not radicals, but we are protesting for the right to continue in business," Mr. Freedman said. "The wage provisions in the code are unfair to us and if you will read the Darrow report you will find there the very same criticism of the graphic arts code that we are making."

Alumni Return for Course

Ninety-four alumni attended the fifth annual session of the "alumni university," a week of concentrated lectures following close of the regular school year at the University of Michigan.

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Starhemberg New Chancellor; Dollfuss Slain; 144 Jailed; Powers Watching Situation

(Continued from Page 1)

there were several attempts at revolution on the part of National Socialists in southeastern Austria, but most of them have been liquidated and the few rebels that are still holding out appear to be in a hopeless situation.

Life in Vienna is to a large extent normal again although a few barbed wire barriers, occasional machine guns and a great number of well-armed soldiers, policemen and Heimwehr men may be seen everywhere.

A Friendly Man

Dr. Dollfuss tried to present himself as a conciliator and middle-of-the-road man. Being of peasant origin, as well as amiable by disposition, it was not difficult for him to appear friendly to every group of people. Moreover he was quick in his decisions, vigorous in his actions, determined, brave, hard-working. So he succeeded in attaining a certain amount of coöperation from various parts of the nation and in attracting into the service of the régime individuals essentially in conflict with one another. He overcame one great seemingly insoluble crisis after another.

The successor in the Chancellorship, if he tries to maintain the same régime, faces increased difficulties. Opposition from Marxists and National Socialists is expected to be more desperate now than before the attempted "Putsch."

To Elevate Rintelen

The purpose of the National Socialists in making the "putsch" seems to have been to set up a new government headed by Dr. Anton Rintelen, who was a member of one of the Dollfuss cabinets and stood for close coöperation with Germany.

Latterly he had been minister in Rome, but was in Vienna at the time of the "putsch" and was arrested last night. He was not a National Socialist but was a member of the former Clerical Party whereof Dr. Dollfuss became leader.

After his arrest, Dr. Rintelen committed suicide. He left a letter to Premier Mussolini in which he declared his complete innocence of any participation in the conspiracy.

Strange Commendary

The very fact that a handful of people, most of whom were nothing more than boys, could seize the seat of government and hold it for half a day, in the face of the whole armed forces of the state, compel the Cabinet completely to capitulate, and finally assassinate the Chancellor, thus shows strength of the revolutionary opposition here.

Antagonists of the régime announced that if the Government dared to hang anyone for "terrorist" acts, they would take dire vengeance. They did so, even at the risk of losing their lives.

The Cabinet at a meeting Thursday declared that a special military court would be appointed to try the offenders in yesterday's "putsch," the court to consist of four officers, one of the Civil Guard and one of the Army.

Bitterness Engendered

Furthermore, the manner wherein the Government extricated itself from the extremely humiliating situation is calculated to increase the bitterness of the opposition. In order to secure the release of the captive ministers, the Austrian Government, through its plenipotentiary, officially agreed that the revolutionists would be permitted to leave Austria in safety, if they evacuated the Government headquarters.

It was after this agreement had been made in the name of the Government and the President of Austria, that the "terrorists" freed their captives, Major Fey and Undersecretary Karwinsky. But no sooner had these men left the building, along with all other state officials working there at the time of the "Putsch," than the police and Heimwehr men attacked and arrested the disarmed rebels when it was learned that Dr Dollfuss had been assassinated.

The double display of weakness on the part of the Government, first in submitting to the demands of the rebels in order to regain freedom of action and then when freed breaking their word, is the subject of much unfavorable comment.

Majority Opposed

Yesterday's happenings have also served to bring out the fundamental fact that a majority of the Austrian nation seems to be opposed to the present Government. However despicable the methods used may be, the outstanding feature of the present conflict is that men are ready to risk everything to depose the present absolutist government.

It is also true that while the régime has filled the jails and concentration camps to overflowing, the rebels—both Marxists and National Socialists—heretofore have directed their "terrorist" acts against objects rather than against people. They have so far taken very few lives.

In the course of the past year and a half, the opposition maintains that a little group of men holding power had deprived the people of the constitution, of labor unions, of social and cultural organizations, and of every sort of political or economic freedom. They have wounded their national feelings and endeavored to impose the clerical régime upon them.

The assassination of Dr. Dollfuss was a deplorable act of only a few score of violent revolutionists, but it is estimated that opposition to the Dollfuss régime comes from three-fourths of the nation at least.

What Happened

Various members of the Government, including Major Fey himself, who was held captive for five hours, have described over the radio the course of yesterday's dramatic events. Two groups of National Socialists and revolutionists, less than 200 in all, with the help of state officials sympathizing with them, secured weapons as well as army, police and Heimwehr uniforms, and several large automobiles, such as are used to transport police. Shortly after noon, they rushed to two points in the inner city and captured the radio station Ravag, and the Government headquarters.

The "Putsch" is regarded as revenge for the hanging of Joseph Gerl the preceding night.

From the very beginning it had little chance of succeeding. It was not a general uprising but merely a daring stroke of a handful of fanatics. Those in the radio station were soon captured, without much bloodshed but those in Government headquarters were able to hold their ground until evening, because they had a number of important hostages, cabinet ministers among them, including the Chancellor.

Members of the Government who were not captured threw a cordon of police, soldiers and Heimwehr men about the building, covered it with a score of machine guns and began to negotiate for release of the prisoners.

This continued until evening when the revolutionists, after reaching an agreement for safe conduct across the border, laid down their arms and released their hostages, only to be seized themselves and thrown into jail.

The greater part of the machine guns were removed from the streets after 10 o'clock when most of the soldiers returned to their barracks.

Tried to Escape

The Chancellor, it is stated, was shot at the outset of the action. Revolutionists, after seizing the buildings turned their energies chiefly toward finding him. Coming upon him attempting to escape from one part of the building into another, they fired, hitting him three times. Dr. Dollfuss's last words to Major Fey were a request to look after his wife and two little children, who are now in Italy as the guests of the Mussolini family, and not to let his passing serve as a cause for further bloodshed.

Dr. Dollfuss personally was one of the most lovable statesmen in Europe. He was unpretentious, conscientious and inspired by the ideal of turning Austria into a happy land.

Baptism of Fire

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

France Is Prepared To Safeguard Austria

PARIS, July 26 (AP)—France is in accord with Italy's determination to "safeguard Austrian independence" against "any Nazi revolution," it was revealed today.

M. Louis Barthou, Foreign Minister, it was understood, told the Austrian chargé d'affaires that France would not tolerate a Nazi revolution in Vienna.

The outbreak of such a revolt, foreign circles here said, would be a signal for overtures to England, Italy and the Little Entente to determine what joint measures could be taken.

France, however, has no desire to conduct any lone adventure with Austria and is eagerly watching London's attitude.

M. Barthou sent the Austrian Government a telegram of condolences for the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss. Although the text was not immediately available, it was understood the message lacked the positive tone of a message by Premier Mussolini.

Premier Gaston Doumergue was alarmed at the situation and consulted M. Barthou and Gen. Victor Denain, Minister of Air.

France is accepting Germany's disavowal of connection with the revolt and has decided against representations to Berlin.

Although the Government officially regards yesterday's events as "purely an internal political assassination by a comparatively small group of Nazis," the French consider a Nazi revolution by "a strong force" automatically becomes an international incident.

Crop Plan Changed By Drought's Effects

(Continued from Page 1)

drought-year production instead of in terms of normal weather.

Besides, many farmers believe they are being punished for flying in the face of natural law by plowing up crops and destroying pigs. In other words officials are beginning to be definitely worried by the possibility that the drought may turn farmers against the New Deal program for some seasons to come.

Families Dislike Moving

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has an allotment of $12,500,000 of drought-relief money to take sub-marginal drought lands out of production, but thus far is finding it extremely hard to dislodge families from their old homes, even though they are suffering terrific hardship.

The Department of Agriculture is now dealing with what it considers the second peak in the summer's cumulative drought. The first dry weather mark was reached in the north central states around June 8 or 9, but during the latter part of June and early July conditions improved.

Beginning about July 15, drought became intense in a much larger territory, covering Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. The dry weather was augmented by temperatures hovering around 100 degrees, which meant a high evaporation speed of the moisture in the air.

Situation Called Spotty

The situation today is described as "spotty" with the future dependent on thunderstorms of the next two weeks. Crop reports given Secretary Wallace state that corn tassels in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and a considerable section of Iowa have wilted and will produce no ear this year. The eastern corn belt is still in a position to be saved if rain comes soon.

With more counties added to the drought list each day, the total emergency counties have now reached 806 and those in the secondary group total 503.

Defending the AAA reduction program viewed from the feed shortage angle now present, Mr. Wallace pointed to the fact that approximately 50,000,000 bushels of corn are now available which would have been eaten by the pigs had they not been slaughtered last fall.

Another 50,000,000 bushels was conserved because the price of corn went up 10 cents a bushel under the AAA program, he estimated. Inasmuch as the Adjustment Act was flexible enough so acres now planted in basic crops were permitted to be used for pasturage and hay purposes, Mr. Wallace contended that if there had been a drought and no adjustment program there would have been less feed and pasturage available now.

Action on Cattle Markets

A special committee, headed by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, to work out means of clearing the congestion in glutted cattle markets was announced by the department. Another committee is studying the drought situation in relation to the depletion of feed for the coming winter.

Led by Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, this committee is surveying the possibility of harvesting hay on unused pasture lands surrounding large eastern cities, of expanding facilities for producing evaporated milk and other dairy products in spite of reduced feed, and of canning and preserving vegetables for the drought area.

Weather bureau reports meanwhile continue to read "Generally speaking, all sections except parts of the Southeast, need good rains. All crops, except cotton, show extremely rapid deterioration."

Repair of Houses Demands Support Of Loan Agencies

Federal Plan Avoids Raid on Taxpayers' Purse, Bodfish Declares

Contrary to general belief the National Housing Act should help in putting millions of men back at work and speed the nation toward recovery without the expenditure of any substantial amount of the taxpayers' money. This was the assertion of Mr. Morton Bodfish, executive vice-president of the United States Building and Loan League to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday at the close of his address before the annual executive convention of building and loan associations at the Hotel Statler.

In the National Housing Act, Mr. Bodfish said, the Federal Government has thrown the weight of its prestige into the battle with the depression rather than the taxpayers' money.

Success will come as the existing agencies, of which the building and loan associations are most important, do their part in freely lending money for speeding of building activities. These agencies must lead the way. Upon them to a great extent depends the success of the housing plan.

Ample Funds on Hand

Coöperative banks and building and loan associations, said Mr. Bodfish, have ample funds on hand. The trouble has been, he said, to find suitable loans to absorb that money.

Lack of public confidence, said Mr. Bodfish, did more than anything else to cut down the business of all existing loan agencies. Property owners whose homes were in need of repair or modernization have hesitated to borrow the money they could obtain because of their fear that more hard times, loss of jobs or curtailment of income would make repayment difficult.

In the National Housing Act, Mr. Bodfish pointed out, the Administration has placed itself squarely behind a program calculated to allay this apprehension and start building activities. In some of the sections of the Housing Act there has been a definite attempt to remove this fear by specific insurance and guarantee schemes.

These plans, Mr. Bodfish declared, will be successful in proportion to the coöperation and energy shown by existing loan agencies throughout the country.

Real Demand for Homes

The greatest factor on the side of the Housing Act, Mr. Bodfish said, lies in the fact that there is a real demand for more homes. There are thousands of homes in need of repair and modernization. The money to do this work is available. There is needed only public confidence in a return of industrial prosperity to make the plan of the Administration a marked success.

The hope of Mr. James A. Moffett, National Housing Administrator, that as many as 5,000,000 men will be put back to work by the success of the Housing Act was commented upon by Mr. Bodfish. While this hope may be overoptimistic, he declared, it is his firm belief that the building trades do face a period of awakened activity with an attendant pickup in employment.

The Housing Act received the unqualified indorsement of the representatives of the building and loan associations and coöperative banks at the convention. This indorsement, said Mr. Bodfish, should take the form of whole-hearted coöperation with the constructive phases of the act.

Civic Untidiness Draws $5 Fines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Blairmore, Alta.

UNTIDY premises carry a penalty in the town of Blairmore, as 105 citizens were recently notified that they must each pay a $5 fine for failure to clean up their yards and the lane adjoining their property.

Following the example of "The Mayor of Spotless Town" of Sapolio fame, the Mayor of Blairmore took a tour of inspection of the town and as a result the 105 townsfolk who disobeyed the orders of the Town Council to start "house-cleaning" in their yards must pay a fine for this neglect.

Powers Refrain From Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)

Dollfuss. The events of yesterday, it is claimed, prove to the contrary. This, in itself, is an important gain for international stability.

One point which is stressed here is that whether or not the German Government had anything to do with yesterday's events—and there is a strong tendency here to believe that it had—it cannot escape ultimate responsibility for them. The continuous flow of propaganda, money and even munitions has been going from Germany into Austria for months. Germany's plea that Austrians should be allowed to vote freely for a new government is regarded as equally suspect, in view of the complete suppression of free political opinion within Germany itself.

Meanwhile the British Government is determined to use its best efforts for appeasement. Sir Walford Selby, British minister to Vienna, who was on leave, has been ordered back to his post. Sir Eric Drummond, who was also on leave, called the Foreign Office today and consulted Sir John Simon, but it was not thought necessary that he should return home.

Sir John Simon and Sir Stanley Baldwin both called at the Austrian legation this morning to express deep regret at the occurrence.

Sour Vinegar Recipe Sought

Government experts are seeking a method to make sour vinegar with a "honey" flavor out of sweet honey.

Roosevelt Scans European News Without Comment

President Nears Honolulu for the Final Events in His Vacation Program

ABOARD CRUISER NEW ORLEANS WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, July 26, (AP)—President Roosevelt watches in silence the European situation revolving about the asssassination of Chancellor Englebert Dollfuss of Austria.

Last-minute developments are constantly relayed to him by wireless as the cruiser Houston carries him on his unprecedented presidential journey to America's far-flung insular outposts. Likewise he is kept in intimate touch with official Washington.

He completed the new railroad retirement board today with the appointment of Mr. John T. Williamson of Chicago and Lee M. Eddy of St. Louis. The three-man board which will administer the new pension act is headed by Mr. Murray Latimer of Washington, D. C., who was named last week. Mr. Williamson was selected on the recommendation of the Association of Railway Executives, and Mr. Eddy was proposed by railroad labor leaders.

Mr. Roosevelt approached Honolulu harbor today for the culmination of his combination vacation and inspection trip enthused by his reception in Hilo and Kailua as the first President of the United States to visit the Hawaiian Islands.

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GOLF COURSE AT FAMOUS ST. ANDREW'S, N. B.

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Rates (American Plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 29-Sept. 5) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year)—Single, $6. up; double, $5. up p. p. *Pines Hotel* (June 28-Sept. 7)—Single, $7. up; double, $5.50 up p. p. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 30-Sept. 4)—for single, $8. up; double, $7. up, person

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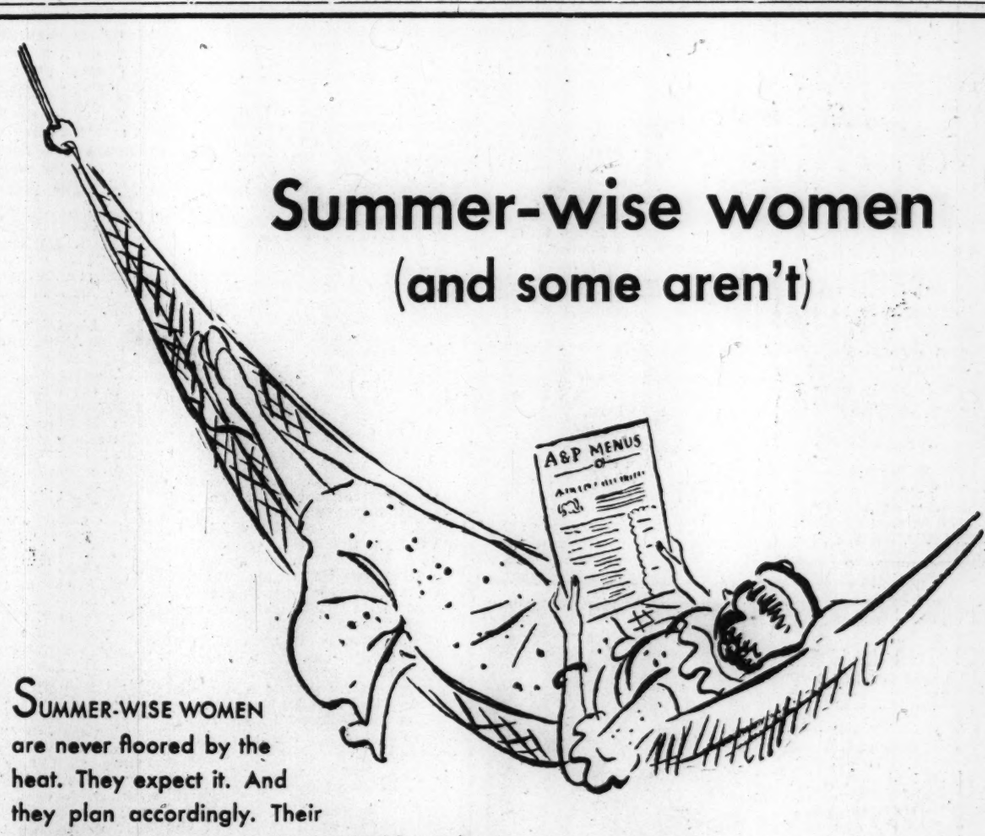

Summer-wise women (and some aren't)

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Americans Give Scapegoat Rôle To France in War Debt Drama, European Commentator Says

Attempt to Assess People's Attitude Toward Foreign Nations Results in Ranking Britain and Italy High Up on the List

America Revisited
Fourth of Five Articles

By **Sisley Huddleston**
European Editorial Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

There must, it would appear, always be a scapegoat among the nations.

In traveling about the United States it came to me very forcibly that at present France occupies this unenviable post.

France has, of course, its defenders. But taking it by and large I undoubtedly heard more bitter comments on French policy than on the policy of any other country. These comments came from all classes. They were not confined to those who are comparatively ignorant of world events. They were often uttered by those who are keen students of foreign affairs. It was even intimated to me that, broadly speaking, French lecturers, suspected of propaganda, can find no market in the United States.

The attitude toward Germany has been changed for the worse by the excesses of the followers of Herr Hitler. Jew-baiting was, from the viewpoint of opinion abroad, a foolish course of action, and the boycotting of German products is not negligible. Yet I felt this was a passing phase and that there was a good deal of sympathy, not only with German aims, but with the straightforward expression of them.

Peace With Soviets

With surprising unanimity the United States has made peace with Russia. This does not mean that American dislike of the Russian régime has disappeared; but diplomatically Russia is recognized as an important factor not only in the European scheme but also in the Far East, and the restoration of Russia to its place among the nations is approved.

There may be some unconscious design of ranging America with Russia in the possible eventuality of trouble in the Far East. To be sure, I heard various diatribes against Japan. Curiously enough, I heard them in the East rather than on the western coast. The attempt to arouse a war scare left California cold. I had anticipated a different sentiment.

Italy was looked upon with respect and Great Britain stands extremely high in the esteem of the American people. Any references I made to the desirability of an accord among the English-speaking peoples was certain to be loudly cheered.

But I was never sure what view an audience, public or private, would take of France. Or, rather, I was fairly sure that the view would be doubtful if not hostile. France is singled out as the great power which is a stumblingblock to acceptable arrangements.

Nothing can be more regrettable than misunderstandings of this kind. I have seen in turn almost every country picked out as a scapegoat, and I must therefore conclude that such is the unhappy tendency of human thought. It would be well, therefore, were I frankly to set down some of the reasons which operate against France.

Reasons

Rightly or wrongly France is regarded as placing itself in opposition to disarmament. All the professions and protestations of France of its desire to reduce its arms have fallen on skeptical ears. It is useless for France to point out that it has cut down its period of military service by two-thirds or that it has brought forward proposals at Geneva. France is taken to be the chief of the nations which stand for the status quo—the strict application of the Versailles and other treaties.

Its perpetual cry for security has been found annoying. America is not prepared to guarantee French security and that France should insist on it as a preliminary condition to any arrangements has apparetly upset American sentiment.

Above all, however, France is regarded as the chief defaulter in the matter of debts. There has been a monetary revolt against the idea of token payments adopted by other countries; but for the most part taken payments are held to denote a willingness to come to appropriate terms. The French attitude is set in contrast. Not quite accurately, France is represented to have repudiated its obligations.

Whatever may be the consequences of the Johnson bill there has, hitherto, been this differentiation to the detriment of France. The French themselves consider they are more honest in openly stating their intention and declining to have recourse to any subterfuge. They have many arguments for their refusal to pay—or at least the suspension of payments. In their eyes debts and reparations have always been linked together. France would pay its debts in the measure that it collected what was owing to it from Germany. And not only has Germany ceased to pay, but Germany has been constantly encouraged—assert the French—by America not to pay; and America has always put pressure on France to forego its credits on Germany in the interest of good relations and world economy.

Particularly do the names of the authors of the pacts which successively reduced German obligations stand out for the French—Dawes and Young. It is pointed out how Mr. Hoover as President urged a moratorium for debts and reparations. Reparations did not recover from that final blow.

More Potent Cause

There are other arguments—the argument of the common cause, the argument of economic impossibilities. But the practical conduct of the United States, constantly intervening in Europe yet never accepting the logical consequences of its intervention, and at the crucial moment ostentatiously washing its hands of all responsibility, is the chief argument of the French, and is typical of the misunderstanding which have arisen in other domains through the American policy of offering counsels without commitments.

For if there is resentment in the United States against France, there is equal resentment in France against the United States, which has played, according to the French, an equivocal rôle in European affairs—preaching sacrifices to others whether in debts or disarmament without making sacrifices itself.

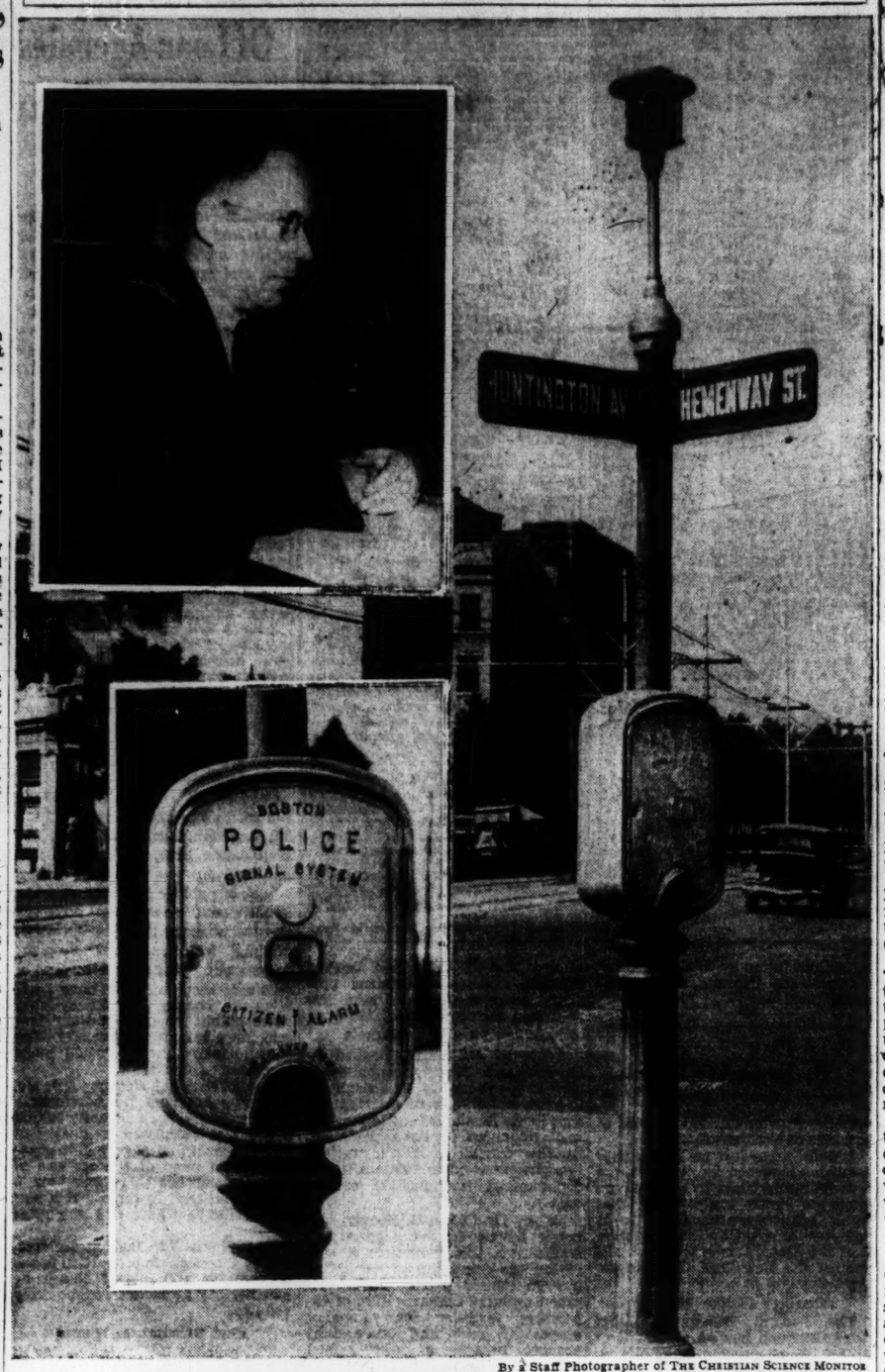
Despite occasional flurries of feeling about debts, however, I found a general consciousness that it is hopeless to look for full payment in present circumstances. There is indeed a vast amount of sympathy for partial cancellation, though usually on "terms." One man who is well known and who was in Washington when I was there has a scheme under which the reduction of debts would be accompanied by the reduction of armaments. Personally I doubt its practicability. For the problem of disarmament depends on the problem of security, which we have not begun to solve.

But the proposition which I heard from the lips of one of the most influential Senators, by which the debts should be surrendered for trading advantages, sounds promising. It would not be giving up the debts for nothing. There would be a quid pro quo. Some such scheme may be worked out. The Senator at the right moment would be prepared to campaign for it. And if it could be shown that America obtains commercial advantages, I do not think there would be opposition to a New Deal in debts.

U. S. Planes Liked in Europe

American-designed airplanes are proving to be the most popular on many European air lines because of their speed.

'Calling Car 2 3—Calling Car 2 3—'



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston's New Police System One of Best

Top Left: Lieut. Melvin Patterson, One of Six Police Radiocasters. Lower Left: Close-up View of Police Alarm Box With Citizen Alarm. Right: Alarm Boxes Are Conveniently Located.

Summer Theaters

This Week-End—The Oceanside Playhouse at Magnolia opened its season last night with "Oliver Oliver," starring Ann Andrews. William Williams, manager of the theater, announces that Maude Adams' production of "Twelfth Night" is on his list of attractions for the summer. . . . The Forty Niners open their third week tonight with "Mary Tudor," Victor Hugo's play at the Chase Barn Playhouse (Whitefield, N. H.). This Yale group gives performances on Thursday, Friday, Saturday (afternoon and evening) and Monday.

"Heat Lightning," the melodrama by George Abbott and Leon Abrams, is being presented at the Marshfield Hills Theater tonight. Arthur Holman is the director of this group and the production stars Ann Norris, Melvin Fox and Edwin Gordon. Maude Adams is appearing at the Mount Desert Playhouse, (Bar Harbor, Maine) on Friday and Saturday of this week. . . . "School Teacher," a new play by Allen Boretz and Ned Glass, is closing its week's engagement at the Wharf Theater (Provincetown). It is set in a schoolroom and goes into the political intrigues involved in public education.

Next Week—J. C. Nugent's a romantic fantasy, "Dream Child," is being presented next week at the Country Playhouse (Westport, Conn.). Mr. Nugent has written the play in collaboration with his son, Elliott Nugent, and he appears as "Tut," a delightful old man looking back upon a lost youth. . . . Mary Michael and Harry Ellerbe are appearing at the Newport Casino Theater (Newport, R. I.), in Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows."

"The Donovan Affair," Owen Davis' well-known mystery of several seasons ago, is the offering by the Lakewood Players (Skowhegan, Maine). Helen Claire, Mary Philips, Leona Powers and Mary Rogers are in the cast. . . . "The Pursuit of Happiness," still pursuing its lighthearted course over New England hill and dale, is being done by the Barnstormers. They play in Tamworth, N. H., on Monday and Saturday; Holderness, Tuesday; Franconia, Wednseday; Conway, Thursday, and Wolfeboro, Friday. . . . The Beach Theater, West Falmouth, announces "No More Ladies," the A. E. Thomas comedy, with Ruth Weston and Mary Sargent. The play runs from Aug. 1 to 4.

Other attractions next week are as follows:

Madison, Conn.—"Dangerous Corner," beginning July 31, by the Jitney Players at their Red Barn. Alice Keating Cheney directs. Probably the only group of its type, and with a splendid record, settled here for the summer.

Guilford, Conn.—"The Animal Kingdom," presented by the New York-Guilford Players under the direction of J. Burleigh Morton.

Ogunquit, Maine—"Her Master's Voice," by Clare Kummer, with A. J. Herbert and Daisy Atherton. Ogunquit Playhouse.

Oak Bluffs—"The Pursuit of Happiness," by the Rice Players under the direction of Phidelah Rice. Rice Playhouse, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard.

Magnolia—"The Gioconda Smile," with Adel Klaer and Mata Rouding. Oceanside Playhouse.

Peterborough, N. H.—"The Curtain Rises," featuring Mary Miner and Howard Inches, director of the Dramatic Festivals, Town Hall Theater, Aug. 1 to 4.

Whitefield, N. H.—"The Ticket of Leave Man," one of the most famous melodramas of the nineteenth century, by Tom Taylor, presented by the Forty Niners at the Chase Barn.

Here and There—The Newport Casino Theater, designed in the last century by Stanford White, is probably the most impressive of all the summer houses. Its current attraction, Clemence Dane's "A Bill of Divorcement," is notable for the splendid performances of Wendy Atkins and Percy Waram. . . . The Repertory Playhouse Associates (Putney, Vt.) owing to their heavy schedule are having as guest directors Walter Hart of "The Wind and the Rain," and Moroni Olsen, who played John Knox in the Theater Guild's "Mary of Scotland."

A note on repertory for those who are following F. Cowles Strickland's interesting experiment at Stockbridge: "Repertory," according to H. Granville Barker, applies to "an organization by which plays are kept as ready for the stage as books are for the library. . . . In the theater expressing it, no single play must be given for more than two or three performances running or for more than three or four in a week and at least three or four different plays must be performed in a week."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Massachusetts

Cotuit: Church Edifice, Main Street, between Lowell and Maple Streets, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 5.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth: Junior High School Auditorium, Parrot Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 5.

New Jersey

Cape May: First Presbyterian Church, Decatur and Hughes Streets, 3:15 p. m., Aug. 5.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 6. Radiocast Station WMCA.

Boston Police Radio To Start With 63 Cars Getting Service

Ties In With New Blinker System for Calling Police on Beats and Citizen Calls in Emergency Needs —Aids Fight on Criminals

Boston police go on the air tonight. At 10 o'clock the first signals will be radiocast to 63 prowl cars over the long-awaited police radio.

With Mayor Mansfield, the Commissioner and other officials looking on, the signals will flash over a one-way system. This will be a temporary set-up until two-way radio is installed, probably within a few months. Simultaneous with the first signal will start a new patrol car routing which will carry prowl cars on a weekly 2000-mile night-and-day tour of Boston streets.

The one-way radio advances one step nearer completing Commissioner Hultman's efforts to modernize Boston's police communications system.

Four years ago, handicapped by an antiquated communications system which delayed police signals and gave criminals the "jump" on law enforcers, Commissioner Hultman appointed Mr. A. J. Hayes signal director with orders to modernize and centralize the communication.

Plans Complete System

Thus since 1930 Mr. Hayes has been working on a four-fold project which now stands more than one-half complete. The features of his program are:

1. The two-way radio, installation expected within a few months.
2. The patrol box "blinker" system, more than half completed.
3. The citizen's alarm, also more than half completed.
4. Recabling of communication lines, completed in four of 15 divisions.

By the time the two-way ultra low wave, high frequency radio is installed, within six months, the entire communication system will be completed.

Many police officials consider the "blinker" system more important than radio. Speed is its main feature. Under the old patrol system policemen reported every 40 minutes. In the interim the station was out of touch with its men. Crimes could be committed of which the officers would know nothing for 39 minutes.

Unlike other cities' "blinker" systems Boston's has been deemed a complete success. In one city "blinkers" failed because the light was not visible in daylight. Mr. Hayes developed a red "blinker" which is visible 1000 to 1500 feet away.

Prove Success on Trial

Already installed in 324 of Boston's 600 patrol boxes these flashing signals have proved an outstanding speed success. On an unannounced speed test at Station 4, South End, every officer answered the signal within six minutes. Police officials are enthusiastic over the blinkers—even more so than over the radio. Coupled with radio this system will enable the police in an emergency to throw a ring of police cars and patrolmen around the city within a few minutes.

Closely connected with the radio and "blinkers" is the citizen's alarm. Realizing that police motorization makes it more difficult for citizens to attract police attention, Mr. Hayes developed the alarm which anyone can set off by pulling down a labeled lever on the patrol boxes.

The alarm lever has been installed in 324 patrol boxes. Before fall the entire city will have citizen's alarms. They have already proved their worth.

Police officers "in a jam" can ask any citizen to pull the alarm which sets off "blinkers" in the entire area, and registers the box number at the station house. In addition it is simple for citizens in trouble to call for police help.

Perhaps Save a Wreck

One instance of its value occurred some time ago when a Brighton boy decided to stage a movie train wreck. He piled ties on a railroad track on which an express train was soon due. Finally he became frightened, ran to the patrol box, set off the citizen's alarm. Police arrived in time to remove the ties before any damage was done. A wreck might have resulted if the boy had had to hunt up a policeman, rather than use the alarm.

The last, but far from the least part of the modern communications system is the recabling of the police lines. Existing cables have been in use over 40 years and are too small for present needs. Under a $350,000 PWA grant the recabling is progressing along with the two-way radio.

When the four-part communication job is completed, Boston will have the most up-to-date system of any city in the United States.

Maine Business Men Back Tidal Project

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 26 (AP)—The advisory and executive committees of the State Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution yesterday indorsing the proposed Quoddy tidewater electric project "as essential to the financial recovery of the State of Maine and to the permanent reestablishment of its industrial prosperity."

The committees urged that the five-man commission appointed by Governor Louis J. Brann, at the direction of President Roosevelt, to investigate all angles of the project, study particularly the advantages for the State's industrial, agricultural and other interests "to be derived from immediate favorable action on the project."

The building of dams and power plants between Eastport and Lubec, to make the rushing tides generate electricity, hinges on the granting of a $49,000,000 loan by the Federal Government.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional thundershowers probable this afternoon, tonight and Friday; slightly cooler; gentle to moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy; probably showers and thunderstorms tonight and Friday; cooler except on the east coast tonight; cooler Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and cooler tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably showers and thunderstorms tonight and Friday; slightly cooler in northeast portion; cooler Friday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably showers and thunderstorms tonight and Friday; cooler Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds probably shifting to northerly Friday and mostly overcast weather. Probably occasional showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	76	New Orleans	78	86
Bermuda	76	78	New York	76	82
Chicago	72	92	Norfolk	72	90
Denver	82	78	Philadelphia	76	88
Helena	56	74	St. Louis	82	108
Jacksonville	76	92	St. Paul	66	74
Kansas City	80	108	San Francisco	54	68
Los Angeles	66	84	Washington	76	96
Miami	82	90			

A—9 a. m. July 26.
B—Maximum July 25.

High Tides at Boston
Thursday 12:01 p. m., Friday 12:39 a. m.
Height of tides 11.7 feet, 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:41 p. m.

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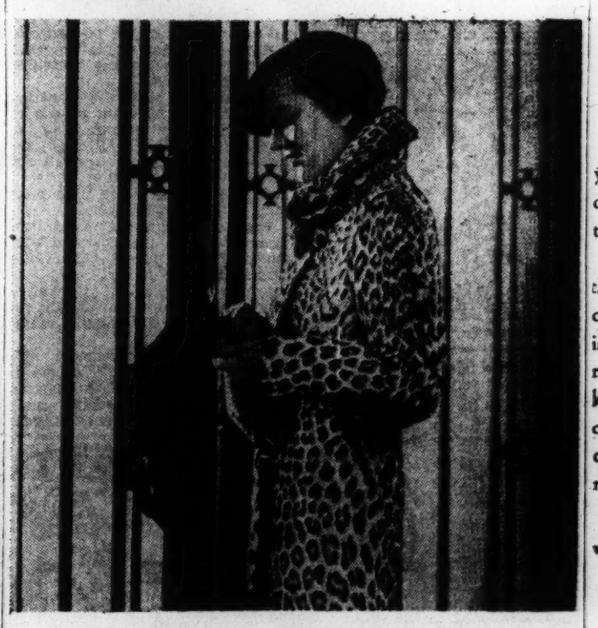

Gang Weapons Under Control
Trade to Help in Treaties
Ocean Mail Due for Clean-Up

Questionnaire Sent to Industry on Methods of Unemployment Insurance—Gasoline Stations May Report Weather—Traffic Violators Scouted

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 26—Protected by more than 3000 miles of ocean from troubled events in central Europe, the capital of the United States moved quietly through a routine day far more concerned with efforts to stimulate foreign trade, to break the back of liquor smuggling and press its drive against gangdom than in the events which have apparently given Europe its most serious war scare in years.

The isolation from European entanglements which George Washington so earnestly urged upon the country was more evident today than it has been for decades. It was seen not only in general aloofness efrom actual events in Austria, but also in the paramount interest in domestic affairs. Recovery is far more important to the Administration than anything else. Federal machinery drove along at this task more than ever unaffected by foreign news.

* * *

Disarming the Gangster: The Federal Government gained another powerful weapon against gangdom today as the new federal firsarms control law went into effect. Almost prohibitive taxes go into effect immediately on the sale of machine guns, sawed-off shot guns and other weapons commonly used by the underworld.

In addition all present owners of weapons of this type must be registered and their fingerprints supplied to the Department of Justice under penalty of heavy fines for failure. Possession of such weapons by an unregistered person will become a federal offense.

Sixty days is granted for registration of weapons now in private possession. All new purchases of such weapons will be subject to a $200 tax on each single purchase. Photographs of the purchaser must be filed along with fingerprints and other general information.

Besides attempting to regulate the sale of firearms to the underworld through retail channels the law also requires the registration, and the payment of heavy license fees by all manufacturers, importers and dealers.

For the first time in the history, if the law is effective, gangsters and criminals will begin to have some difficulty in obtaining deadly weapons. The effect will, of course, be neglible at first, since most underworld gangs have large arsenals of weapons stored up. But as these are captured it should become increasingly difficult to replace them. The regulations will eventually, it is hoped, make it possible to determine immediately from what gun a fatal shot was fired and who owned that gun.

* * *

Trade Agreements: Assurance that in the future American industry will have a larger voice in the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements came from the Administration's executive committee on foreign trade. This followed widespread complaints that public hearings just concluded on the new trade treaty with Cuba were perfunctory and meaningless.

It was explained that in the case of the Cuban agreement negotiations had been under way before the reciprocal trade act had been passed by Congress. In the future, it was stated, public hearings will precede negotiations instead of coming after everything has been arranged.

* * *

Ocean Mail Contracts: The Post Office Department has notified 32 steamship companies holding ocean mail contracts and four air lines holding foreign air mail contracts to appear here on Oct. 1 and "show cause why the contracts covering their respective foreign mail routes should not be modified or canceled."

The order is in conformity with an executive order signed by President Roosevelt on July 11 instructing the Postmaster General to investigate all ocean mail contracts and report on the advisability of modifications or cancellations within six months.

Complete reorganization of the whole ocean mail system is expected to follow from this preliminary step. The burden of mail subsidies on the Federal Government has long been considered excessive in many quarters. Considerable suspicion toward many of them has also developed from congressional hearings which showed almost fantastic profits made by some holders of the mail contracts who obtained them under allegedly questionable circumstances.

There is thus the double reason of economy and suspicion behind the review. Republicans add that there is the third reason—the Democratic desire to discredit anyone who prospered during Republican days and made contributions to Republican Party funds which, Republicans allege, lay behind the air mail contract incident.

* * *

Unemployment Reserves: Looking forward to President Roosevelt's social program, industrialists and financiers who compose the business advisory and planning council of the Department of Commerce have sent out a questionnaire to ascertain the sentiment of the nation's leading industries on unemployment insurance.

The council stated that it was appropriate that American business should express itself on this subject "in view of the probable legislative developments in this field." With the results in hand, the council will be able to tell Congress what sort of system industry favors.

Among the 16 questions asked of 400 industrialists are the following:

"Do you favor the principle of unemployment reserves?"

"Should they be built up and administered voluntarily by industry or enforced by law?"

"Should reserves be built up by separate companies or by entire industries?"

"If a direct federal plan is held unconstitutional, do you favor federal legislation to encourage enactment of relatively uniform laws in the states?"

"Should reserves be built up from contributions of employees or employee and employer, or the two and the Government?"

"Should there be a 'means' test for receiving compensation?"

* * *

Traffic Safety: The capital has organized a corps of vigilantes to aid in making the city safer for motorists and pedestrians. Made up of 100 unidentified citizens, the group scouts about for traffic violators. Instead of being arrested, the violator merely has his license number taken and the next day receives a letter telling him of his misdeed and asking him to be more careful in the future.

A score of violations are reported each day by the vigilantes, who are receiving sharp competition from many reporters outside the corps who want to take part in the campaign.

The aim of the drive to make the city "safety-conscious" apparently is being fulfilled. More careful driving is already noticeable though the vigilantes have been at work but a few days. Only three persons have been killed in traffic accidents this month, compared with nine last month and 14 for January.

Next week a "conscience car" equipped with a loudspeaker will cruise about the city calling attention of motorists to their mistakes.

* * *

Rum Row: Mr. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the Coast Guard is considering sending several airplanes to the north Atlantic coast to aid in the drive against a recently enlarged "rum row."

The acting Treasury chief expressed the belief that recent regulations requiring the licensing and close supervision of all bottle manufacturers throughout the country will prove the most effective method of cutting down consumption of smuggled spirits.

Confidence in this remedy, however, will not cause any relaxation of direct efforts to capture smugglers and put them out of business. It was particularly desired to do something about the north Atlantic smugglers who are now operating from 14 ships strung out outside the 12-mile limit, he said.

* * *

Weather Service: The hundreds of gasoline filling stations scattered along main highways may become branch weather bureaus if they follow a hint dropped by the Bureau of Air Commerce.

Believing that automobile tourists might like to have local weather reports just as much as aviators or farmers, the bureau suggests that all filling stations equipped with radio pick up the hourly weather information broadcast from 68 airway stations scattered throughout the country.

Making this information available to the motorist by posting it on a conspicuous bulletin board would be a great service for these "service" stations to perform, officials believe.

If the town ahead is being visited by a thunderstorm or snowstorm, the tourist might make a detour or a stop over. At least, he could be forewarned in time to put on his side curtains or his anti-skid chains.

El Indorses Huntington Tube
Who's Who in Milk Situation?
Quincy Gets Double Drought

(Continued from Page 1)

taurants before the Boston Licensing Board.

Hard on the heels of its sally into the South End and the resultant suspensions of licenses, the Boston Licensing Board today whisks its broom into other sections of the city.

Three Dorchester restaurateurs sat before the board this morning in an effort to prove they have violated no law, that their establishments, despite the failure of inspectors and police to find any amount of food, are really restaurants. Two beer garden proprietors also sat before the board, trying to prove they have violated no city ordinances.

Having trained their guns on two sections of the city the board plans to follow up with an inclusive questionnaire to be sent to all liquor license holders.

Paramount on the list will be the question:

"How many women patronize your place?"

Boston police, goaded by social workers and a public curious to know, are preparing to strike at one of the most sordid phases of repeal—drunken women.

State House

Bay State to Do Own Churning—Out of legislative fireworks was fused a milk-control board for Massachusetts. Hardly had machinery of the board begun to move before word came of federal investigators on their way to probe Bay State's milk problems.

Mr. Joseph C. Cort, new Massachusetts milk administrator, has yanked "welcome mat" from State's doorsteps. Snapped Mr. Cort:

"If there's going to be any correcting done, we'll do it."

Federal investigators en route from Washington plan to sniff for milk racketeers. Mr. Cort declares State already done own sniffing; already thumped hard the racketeers who paid farmers low price for surplus milk on basis for its use as butter instead of cream. Massachusetts farmers added $500,000 to their incomes since March, through elimination of abuses, says State milk czar.

* * *

Move Over—Great, squat fuel barges, filled with oil and gasoline, wallow in harbor swells near Castle Island. Small fishing boats anchor too close to barges, the Fouci Oil Company declares. The company has urged the Boston Port Authority to order the small boats to go further out to Governor's Island, where carelessly dropped matches will not ignite combustible cargo, endangering docks, piers and the public. Mr. Stephen Garrity, fire marshal, is investigating and will make report.

* * *

Dillon to Bench—After hours of secking a presiding officer yesterday, the Executive Council confirmed Governor Ely's appointment of Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, present commissioner of correction, as a Suffolk County probate judge.

Mr. Dillon slides into a judgeship created by the last Massachusetts Legislature. Governor Ely has done well by Mr. Dillon. Into the Governor's office he came, a political fledging, to be nursed as a secretary; out of the Governor's office he went as commissioner of correction, now trying his own wings. And finally with the political parent who taught him to fly leaving office, Mr. Dillon is wedged into this judgeship.

Other confirmations included: Mr. Arthur T. Lyman as commissioner of correction: Representative John V. Mahoney of Dorchester as a trustee of the Boston Elevated.

Quincy

Faucets Go on Strike

The drought swept down on 700 Quincy families today.

Faucets suddenly failed to yield water, telephone wires to police and firemen buzzed. Investigation revealed that a water main beneath the pavings in the Hough's Neck section had split.

Yesterday's blasting in that area was the cause. The Water Department came, but was frustrated as the water refused to contact with the plumbing of the affected houses.

With the plumbing holding a sympathy strike with the western drought, householders stalked to neighbors' houses with glasses, pails, and dishes in their hands.

Affected districts include: Curlew Street, Rock Island Road, Winthrop Street and Lenox Street.

Recovery

When a Drop Is a Rise—Because housewives shop on Saturday; because workers, pay in pocket, catch up on their spending on Saturday and because the family is generally downtown at the movies on Saturday, this day is the most important of all days to the retail statistician.

Thus statisticians comparing retail sales of 812 Massachusetts firms for July 1-15 in both 1933 and 1934 discovers that there has been a 6 per cent drop this year. Sales falling off? Not at all. There was merely one less Saturday in the period this year. And the firms estimate that 26 per cent of their weekly sales are made on Saturday. If there had been the same number of Saturdays this year as last, the sales of these firms would actually have shown an increase.

Miscellaneous

Take Your Time—For motorists who invite disaster to save seconds, Dr. Thomas H. Clark, McGill University professor, lecturing at Harvard University last night had a message.

It was this: "For possibly 4,000,000,000 years the earth has rolled on its axis."

"Remember there is plenty of time," he told an audience dwarfed by the concept of time's immensity. Dr. Clark was drawing the curtain on his imaginary tour backward past history's mileposts, past empires, past epochs, past civilations, past ageless rocks.

"What of the future?" For billions of years winds will blow, rivers will run and waves will wash the shores. There will be mountains, plains, and deserts, sunshine and—yes rain for immeasurable time to come," he said.

Not even the drought seemed important to the audience filing out.

Alabama Capital Has a Cosy Jail For Youth Who Stray by the Wayside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—No more iron bars, no more courtroom atmosphere will be the lot of Montgomery County boys and girls who happen to stray from the beaten paths of conduct.

Instead, there will be flowers on the window sills, and comfortable beds and not iron cots in the event their offense is enough to warrant their being "kept up" for a night or two.

Such is the new arrangement of the Montgomery Court of Domestic Relations, popularly known as the Juvenile Court, because much of its work is concerned with delinquent or deserted boys and girls.

The court has been moved from the bleak downtown brick building to a reconditioned, 15-room former dwelling house, and officials declare that a remarkable change in the atmosphere was evident at the first session in the new location.

"The complete elimination of courtroom atmosphere, which has been our dream for many years, at last has been accomplished," said Mrs. Susanna H. Lurton, chief probation officer. "I believe we now have one of the most nearly ideal places of its kind in the South."

Not infrequently it has been necessary to keep children, especially Negro juveniles, in jail overnight or possibly longer. In the new building, however, sleeping quarters are arranged for juveniles of both races, and Mrs. Lurton said that "the day of prison bars for juveniles is gone forever."

The rooms in which the minors are "retained" are neat and well ventilated, the beds clean and comfortable, and there are adequate bathing facilities. The windows are equipped with heavy screens, but are to be brightened with flower boxes. There is a recreation hall with a piano, books, magazines, sofas and soft chairs.

Introducing 13 o'Clock

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The stately old clock in Independence Square's historic State House has tapped out the hours since the nation was born—but isn't too old to play pranks. The face of the clock showed 1 o'clock, but the bell paid no attention. The hands went around to 2 o'clock and still the bell was silent. But at 3 o'clock the gong made up for lost time with 13 booming strokes.

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NEW BUILDING
The "Store of the Future"
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Possibility of War Belittled by Experts Despite Indications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 26—Possibility of any major war is unlikely for some time to come, in spite of surface indications of international bad feeling, in opinion of three experts on laws of many nations assembled here for a symposium on world problems, sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for Internationla Peace.

Memories of terrors of past wars, thin national purses and domestic troubles are factors which the experts believe will prevent any major war from developing.

The three experts are Dr. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard University, Dr. George A. Finch, managing editor of the American Journal of International Law and Prof. James S. Reeves, head of the department of Political Science at the University of Michigan.

As the experts view Japan's actions, which seem to be causing much war talk, that country may be pushing its way to power and prestige in the Orient but is being very careful to stop short of anything which would really mean war with a major power. Japan's real object, as they view it, is to increase its world trade.

Fishermen Tell Ice Story

TOWANDA, Penna. (AP)—Anglers went out on Lake Nepahwin for fish during one of the summer's hottest days, and came back with a cake of ice. They said they brought up the ice on one of their lines after it apparently had been pinned to the lake bottom by a piece of iron. Ice cream replaced fish on the day's bill of fare.

U. S. to Preserve Documents

The Federal Government is taking steps to insure preservation of federal documents of historical importance.

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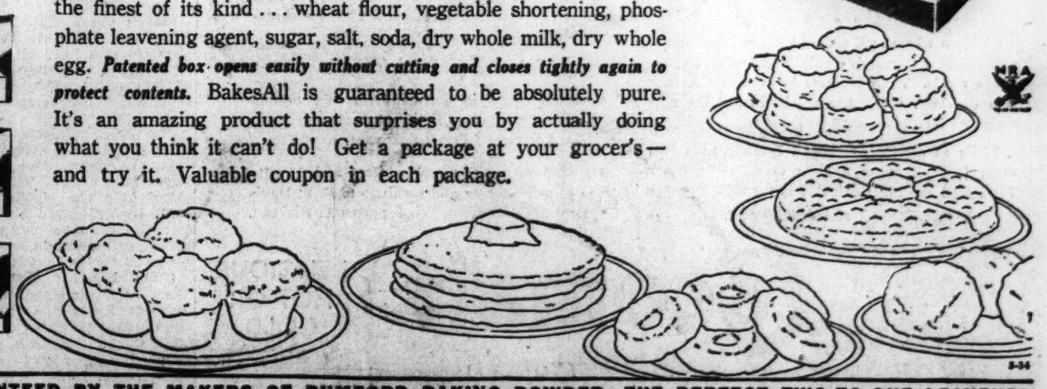

GUARANTEED BY THE MAKERS OF RUMFORD BAKING POWDER, THE PERFECT TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER
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The Young Folks' Page

Riverwood Farm

A Pioneer Story of the Middle West

By Alta Halverson Seymour

CHAPTER III

LUCY ran eagerly up the path and paused in the doorway of the cabin. A brisk log fire sent its bright, dancing light into the farthest corners of the big room, as if it wanted to explore even the shadows. Over the fire hung the iron pot which had been sending out its savory odors to the travelers.

A stout, pleasant-faced woman was bustling about, arranging a long table which had been ingeniously contrived from rough boards. A girl of about Lucy's age was lighting candles at each end of the table, and an older girl was cutting a huge loaf of crusty bread.

To Lucy, coming in from the long, damp, jolting ride, the scene was so inviting that she burst out, "Oh, this *does* look like home!"

"Well!" The pleasant-faced woman looked even pleasanter as Lucy came into the firelight. "We didn't hear the wagon come—raining so hard, I suppose, and we were flying around, making quite a bit of noise with pans and dishes ourselves." And out she ran into the rain, to welcome the new neighbors and help to bring in the most necessary articles.

"I'm Polly Baldwin," said the girl who had lighted the candles, and Lucy was pleased to see that she had twinkling blue eyes and dimples that looked as if they saw a good deal of use. "And this is my sister Mary. We'd better dish up that chicken, Mary."

"Well, this is neighborly," Lucy heard her mother saying. "How did you manage to get supper for your own family, Mrs. Baldwin, and come over here to take care of hungry wayfarers, too?"

"Oh, I got things ready over home and all set out. The girls should have stayed behind but they were so anxious to come when they found out about your two girls, and I didn't blame 'em much. They've wanted near neighbors of their own age for so long."

Near Neighbors

"We're near neighbors then?" Lucy said with satisfaction.

"Oh, yes!" replied Polly. "Only two miles by the road. And if you cut through the woods and across the fields, it's quite a lot nearer."

Lucy looked at Polly quickly, wondering if she was joking. But Polly's blue eyes were serious this time, and Lucy had a sudden feeling of desolation as she realized that a distance of two miles meant near neighbors in this pioneer country.

But as they all gathered around the rough homemade table, of which father seemed so proud, and ate the delicious chicken stew and fresh bread and dried apple pie which Mrs. Baldwin had provided; as they laid plans for making the cabin homelike and listened to Mrs. Baldwin's practical suggestions, Lucy felt that pioneering certainly had its bright spots, and agreed with her mother's heartily-spoken opinion, "Neighbors like you, two miles away, mean more than plenty of folks would mean, right next door."

Mrs. Baldwin laughed easily. "Two miles seems almost like next door to us," she said. "When we first came, our nearest neighbor was five miles away."

"You don't seem to count Herr Finke, mother," said Polly, laughing. "They don't live so far off, down the river."

"Herr Finke!" For a moment Mrs. Baldwin's face lost its pleasant look. "Indeed he is not much of a neighbor. We would be only too glad to have him away from the neighborhood entirely."

"And he feels the same way about us and the rest of the neighbors, I guess," added Polly.

Mrs. Baldwin looked very sober and even stern for a moment. Then she changed the subject resolutely to a discussion of beds made of slender saplings, and the relative merits of corn-husk and straw ticks for use as mattresses.

Lucy was sure she would not sleep very much that night. There were so many things to think of. She tried to fix her thoughts on practical plans for beautifying the cabin, but somehow questions about Herr Finke kept intruding. Why was he such an undesirable neighbor? What did he do to annoy folks? Was he, perhaps, one of those unprincipled people who traded fire-water to the Indians? And why had Polly said "they" when she had spoken of him? Did he have a family? Mrs. Baldwin had given no hint.

But in the very midst of all these thoughts and plans, Lucy, lulled by the soft patter of the rain on the roof, fell asleep and awakened to find the bright sunshine coming in at the window openings.

Busy Days

There was scant time for wondering or questioning or day dreaming at Riverwood Farm during the busy days and weeks that followed. Mr. Thompson and the boys worked outdoors from morning till night—clearing ground, planting potatoes and corn and a little grain—while Mrs. Thompson and the girls took care of the kitchen garden, and Rosemary proudly planted flower seeds. A log barn must be built, too, sheds and chicken-coops; and later, Father intended to build a little workshop for himself, and a summer kitchen for convenience in pickling and drying and preserving.

On rainy days, they all worked in the house. They decided to divide the cabin into three rooms—a kitchen-living-room and two small bedrooms. The boys took possession of the loft, and Davy, in particular, never lost his feeling of adventure as he climbed the small ladder that led to their room. He felt that the loft was superior in every way to the two tiny bedrooms downstairs.

"Next year we must add a parlor," said Mrs. Thompson, glancing instinctively at Celia. "We'll have time, by then, to make things prettier, and perhaps we can even have an organ."

"Oh, do you think so?" asked Celia eagerly. "If we have that to look forward to, it will be fun to make the kitchen as pretty as we can for this year. Mary Baldwin told me how to make chairs and—oh, lots of things."

Celia's Plans

With the help of her brothers, and some willing, but not very skillful, cooperation from Lucy, Celia cut barrels into quaintly-shaped chairs, upholstered them with straw and covered them with denim. Together they made a lounge out of two boxes, stuffed it well with hay and put on a cover of muslin. "This winter, we'll braid rugs," she planned, "and start plants in the window-sills."

"And I'll make shelves for the books," offered William.

Lucy did her best with these tasks, but she didn't share Celia's delight nor, indeed, her skill in making curtains and cushions, braiding rugs and turning barrels and boxes into attractive pieces of furniture. "I'd rather be out hunting berries and cherries and plums," she admitted frankly.

"Run along, then," Mrs. Thompson said more than once. "We'll need all of those things that we can gather for the winter months. We can preserve and dry all you can gather. Take Davy and Rosemary with you, and Celia and I can work in peace."

At first, the three young Thompsons did not go far from home on their expeditions. And indeed there was no need. For the delicious wild strawberries grew thickly in the woods, and later they found an abundance of tart red cherries and blackberries on the hillsides. But gradually they began to explore farther and farther afield. When they planned to go a distance, Lucy and Davy preferred to leave Rosemary at home, whenever they could manage it without offending her too deeply.

"We'd better leave Rosemary at home this morning, I think," said Lucy, as she discussed plans with her mother. "I found a big thicket of wild plums when I was exploring alone the other day, and Davy and I can get enough for a lot of preserves. But it's too far for a four-year-old."

This plan might have worked out very simply if Rosemary had not overheard Lucy's speech. But she came running up, looking so eager and hopeful that Lucy couldn't bear to disappoint her, especially when she put her head on one side and said beseechingly, "Oh, Lucy, I'm always so good! I don't bother at all, and I'll fill my own little pail with plums and carry it myself. I'm an awful good girl."

"Well—" Lucy tried to harden her heart against the engaging little coaxer and failed entirely. "Well—but it's a long way, Rosemary."

"Rosemary put her lips tightly together and shook her curly head with an air of great conviction. "I don't care," she said. "I'm an awful big, strong girl."

"Well, then," Lucy yielded somewhat reluctantly, "bring your sunbonnet and sister'll tie it on."

It was a long way to the plum thicket, and when they reached it they were more than ready to sit down and enjoy their bread and jam sandwiches. Then they filled their baskets, but Davy was not at all ready to go home, and ran off to explore further. "Say, Lucy!" he came running back with an exultant shout. "There's a brook over there with a lot of trout. I can rig up my little net and catch some. I brought it along. Mother's always glad to have some fresh fish."

"All right," Lucy replied softly. "Rosemary's fallen asleep, anyway, and she needs a rest before we start back."

It was late afternoon when they started home, and Rosemary, thoroughly rested from her nap, hopped along merrily beside her sister, carrying her precious little pail of plums. Davy was running on ahead, too impatient to show the results of the day's work to settle down to the slower pace of his little sister. Suddenly Lucy heard a swift crashing through the underbrush, and Davy, his eyes wide with alarm, stood there. "Lucy," he burst out, "there are Indians coming this way—I almost ran into them."

Lucy looked in swift anxiety at curly-haired Rosemary, and wished fervently that she were safe at home. Through her troubled thoughts flashed the stories she had heard of Indians' fondness for taking little children. But there also came another thought which steadied her at once.

"We mustn't let them think we're afraid," she said quickly, trying to keep her own voice calm to reassure the two younger ones.

Down the path, straight toward them, she saw the Indians come stalking. She must think of some way to get safely past that steadily marching file.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

Drawn by Alice Carsey for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Lucy," he burst out, "there are Indians coming this way. I almost ran into them."

The Craft Shop

How to Make Tools Like Those the Ancients Used

By Harry Irving Shumway

WHEN the boys who lived several thousand years ago wanted to make projects, what do you suppose they used for tools? Undoubtedly they liked to use tools just as you do, to make gadgets and playthings and whatnot.

Of course we don't know for sure that these boys did make things, but their fathers did and so we can suppose with some reason that the young lads of olden times liked to turn out things—even if they didn't have a Craftshop!

These articles have been running for two years in The Christian Science Monitor and we have made various things, most of them requiring the use of tools. And so it seemed a good idea to show you what primitive tools were like. And better still, how to make a few for yourselves.

Of course there is no need for you to make primitive tools. Modern manufacturers can make the most accurate tools for you to use, far better tools than even the royal workmen in ancient times could command. But they will be interesting to make and to hang on the wall of your workshop.

The first tools we know about were made of hard stone and flint. And, make no mistake, the workmen could build some very beautiful and accurate things with these crude tools. After the stone period came the tools of bronze, then of iron and finally of steel.

But here is the interesting thing about it all. Those old tools were the same as we use now: The hammer, ax, saw, chisel, gouge, boring instrument, mallet and so on. We haven't invented much of anything new in the hand tool line from the stone tool period to this.

Stones for Tools

Stones are stones. The world is full of them. And most useful things they are and have always been. So let's take a walk into some section of the country where we can pick up some stones which seem to suggest tools.

For the chisels, saws and axes we want tough, hard stones of a fairly thin, flat shape. And to save ourselves work we'll be very careful and select only the best ones, that is those that require little working up. For the hammer we want strong stones, cylindrical in shape. In short, pick out stones that look like tools.

Stone heaps are most obliging. They offer stones of every shape. Take, for instance, the one shown in the illustration which depicts a saw. This was a flat, thin stone, practically the same shape as shown in the picture. In its thickest part it was not over 3-16 inch. Just right for a small primitive saw. And the early workmen used just such things as these, only they were generally of flint. Imagine sawing a thick piece of wood with a tool like that!

All we have to do to finish this saw is to take a small, hard stone, jagged in shape, and file the teeth. As a matter of fact several of these teeth were already there. But rubbing your bit of jagged stone on the edge will finish your saw. You can get quite a good row of teeth with this method which, of course, was the original one.

For the handle use nothing but wood cut from trees, allowing the branches or forks to suggest the shape. The forks not only make a place to bind thongs but make grips for the fingers. Remove the bark and shape the handle so that it fits the hand. As you can see from the picture, both hands can be used on this little saw, which is quite an advantage.

In making this tool, a slot was cut in the wood to take the upper edge of the blade. The bit of branch was notched to give it additional steadiness. And leather thongs bound it tightly in place. This type was probably the first saw in existence. And it is very fitting for you to have one on the wall of your workshop.

An Ancient Hammer

The hammer, being a percussion tool, has to have a stone of great strength, containing no cracks or weak spots. The one shown here was not cylindrical in shape but it had a sort of platform on the back which made it look "hammerish."

Of course the best sort of stone hammer is one with a hole drilled for the handle. If you have time by all means make one this way. It needs no thongs. You can bore a hole in stone by using a three-corner file in a bit-stock or breast drill. The hole can be made oval in shape by filing.

However, you can make very good ancient hammers by butting the handle against the stone and lacing tightly with leather thongs. Perhaps you will find this so interesting that you will make both kinds—and that will give you two periods of the hammer.

Any sort of hardwood will make good handles. But, of course, hickory has more spring to it than most woods. These shown in the pictures, however, were all cut from a small wild cherry tree—which may or may not be good for handles.

Thongs can be bought ready made. The best for this work are about the size of a shoelace. But if you happen to get hold of the quarter-inch flat variety these can be split in two with a sharp knife.

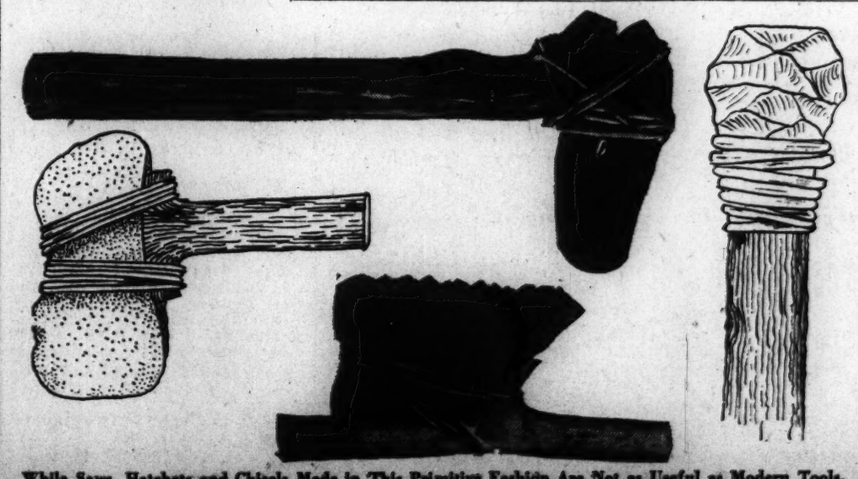
The chisels and gouges you will probably find among the small flat stones. As you pick them over you will find some with the true gouge concave shape. It is an easy matter to fit handles to these small stones after shaping the cutting edge.

The adze, hatchet and ax are made in much the same way as the hammer. When I started to work out the project almost the first stone I came upon was the next thing to a perfect hatchet. But it was very soft, and crumbled when I started to trim off one lump.

The stone for the hatchet should be a bit thicker at the top than our modern one of steel; otherwise it will crack with a blow. It should be more wedge-shaped. Select one which looks like an ax blade and all you have to do is to sharpen the edge. This you can do by rubbing with another stone. Of course, all this sharpening you can do with old files if you like. But perhaps you'd like to go about it just as the toolmakers of long ago did.

In hunting for rocks and stones, you will sometimes find one almost pure white in color and very hard. These stones make excellent tools and are very handsome.

All these "ancient" tools can be finished by varnishing the thongs and handles. And they make very interesting and attractive objects for both the workshop and the room upstairs where you aren't allowed to make shavings and sawdust.



While Saws, Hatchets and Chisels Made in This Primitive Fashion Are Not as Useful as Modern Tools, They Will Furnish an Interesting Note for the Workshop.

Diver

How Jack Tar Learns to Be a Diver

By Lieutenant Commander A. Atwill, R. N.

IN A quiet corner on the southern side of Whale Island at the head of Portsmouth (Eng.) harbor you will find a collection of small red and black sheds. They look quite dull and uninteresting to the passer-by. If, however, you glance inside the largest shed, you will see the glint of steel and copper from weird shapes on a shelf; you will smell the refreshing scent of tarred rope, and perhaps hear the splash of water as it runs into a large glass tank set against the wall.

This is where Jack Tar commences his lessons in the art of diving.

Diving, as you may imagine, requires careful and intensive training. A sailor who wishes to become a diver, sends his name forward—after a preliminary medical examination—as a volunteer to qualify. When vacancies occur, if passed as fit, he joins the school at Whale Island.

Here he receives theoretical instruction from books and diagrams, for it is first necessary for him to learn the methods of construction of diving dresses and helmets, and how they can be repaired. He must learn that meticulous care is necessary in all operations concerning diving—particularly in donning a diving dress.

Learning the Signals

Diving signals must be correctly learned, for a diver does not depend solely on the electric telephone which is normally fitted to the modern diving dress, but must be able to signal by means of "tugs" or "jerks" on the rope which is fastened to his waist on submerging.

After a short time the would-be diver progresses to practical work in water.

In another corner of the island, there stands a large steel cylindrical tank, fitted with a few glass windows and a steel ladder running from the ground to the top on the outside and another within. By means of a pump this tank can be filled with sea-water from the harbor, and it then forms a nursery where the young diver takes his first "dips" and, in a new sense, "learns to walk."

If you watch him dress before a dive you may be surprised to see him don a thick woolen sweater and long, thick fisherman's stockings before pulling on the cumbersome diving suit—made of stiff material coated with an india rubber solution to make it watertight—for a prolonged stay under water is apt to be chilling even in summer, and the diver must be protected from cold.

The diving suit fits tightly at the wrists and covers the feet, while the large steel helmet which fits over the head is screwed tightly onto the corsage of the suit. The diver also puts on heavy leather boots weighted with lead and each protected by a metal toe-cap.

Electric Telephone and Signal Rope

A long rubber air pipe is connected to the helmet, the electric telephone is attached, and a signaling rope, which also serves the purpose of a life-line, is secured to the diver's waist. Heavy leaden weights are then attached to his shoulders and hang over his chest and back. These leaden weights are necessary to carry him down to the bottom; otherwise, when the air pump commences to work and sends air along the rubber air pipe into the helmet, he would tend to "blow up" to the surface.

When in open water the diver usually wears a leather belt fitted with a leather knife-sheath in which is a large knife. This he can use to cut away any obstructions of weed, or, if occasion arises, defend himself against any large fish which might attack him.

The diving pump, upon which he depends for air to breathe, consists of pistons moving up and down in cylinders contained in a large box, with a wheel and handle on either side, which latter, when revolved, work the pistons. This air supply is regulated by two attendants. It is of great importance to the diver that his air pipe should be kept free from all obstructions in the water, since if it is cut or even badly "kinked" his supply of air will fail.

To release the pressure inside the helmet—a result of the continuous current of air from the pump—there is a little valve at the side of the helmet, which can be adjusted by the diver himself. From this valve issues a steady flow of air which goes to the surface of the water in a stream of bubbles. If you are on the surface, you can always tell approximately where the diver is on the bottom by means of these bubbles.

Having donned his dress and found his way to the bottom of the tank, the young diver at first walks about to accustom himself to movement in a diving dress. Later he is given some manual work to do, such as sawing wood or hammering nails, untying knots or screwing nuts onto bolts. All these exercises teach him to use his eyes and hands under water, to get the "feel" of tools which, as you may imagine, play peculiar tricks under these unusual conditions.

Tests in the Harbor

After a number of preliminary dives in the steel tank, the young diver is taken out into Portsmouth Harbor. Here he has new difficulties to contend with as the sea bottom is covered with mud which makes walking difficult. Daylight, also, becomes less and less as he goes deeper, and he has to find his way about by the light of an electric torch.

As the young diver continues to gain experience and go down to increased depths, he is taught to do more difficult things beneath the surface, such as using pneumatic tools, or a special oxy-acetylene flame cutter which can be made to operate under water and which is used to cut through steel plates.

After further lessons in the construction and use of pumps and the duties of an attendant, as well as weeks of experience of work below the surface, the day of the examination comes and Jack has to satisfy his instructors in the theory and practice of diving.

Nearly all the larger ships of the Royal Navy carry qualified divers and their complete equipment so that a diver can be ready to descend, if necessary, in a very short space of time.

A diver's work in a sea-going ship is very varied. He may have to descend to free a rope or wire which has wound itself round a propeller; to survey the underwater damage sustained in a collision; to free gratings or valves, or even scrape from the hull the weeds and shells which reduce a ship's speed to such a remarkable degree. Sometimes the lives of the crew of a damaged submarine may depend on the skill of a diver.

Whatever the work he is called upon to do, Jack must be "exercised" every month. This is necessary to insure that he is not allowed to forget all he has learned during his training, and that the equipment is kept complete and ready for instant use.

The Mail Bag

Howell, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I am one of a small group of four girls in a sanatorium here who read copies of The Christian Science Monitor sent by Fourth Church in Detroit. I am sure all the girls are as grateful as I for this kindness. The Monitor is so very interesting. I particularly enjoy The Home Forum page; then the editorials and general news are full of items and articles well worth one's time. We are all very grateful to Mrs. Eddy for the high standard of her newspaper.

There are many things in which I am interested. Mail Baggers, use a little ink and paper and write! I promise to answer all of your letters. Recently I have become interested in stamp collecting.

We have some very fine scenery around the sanatorium, and some day I shall go out and inspect it from various angles thereby being able to enlighten you of all its merits.

I think you have a very interesting task. Some day I should like to stop in and visit the Mail Bag desk. May I?

Helen M.

[Yes, Helen, we shall be glad to see you—or any other Mail Bag friends who may be in Boston.—Ed.]

Jamaica, L. I., New York

Dear Editor:

One of the most interesting features in the Monitor to me, as well as to so many others, is the Mail Bag. It gives me such pleasure to correspond with the persons whose letters are published therein. It had never occurred to me that so much enjoyment could be realized in such a simple undertaking.

I am writing this letter thinking that perhaps someone else may wish to gain some pen pals. I am 20 years of age and will welcome letters from anyone anywhere. Having studied Spanish for four years, I feel capable of corresponding in that language, as well as in English. My one ambition is to be able to go to visit each one of my correspondents, and if you think this is a fantastic idea why not write me and see how long it takes before we see each other.

There is hardly anything in which I am not interested and I am always eager and happy to learn more, for I know there is an abundance yet to learn.

My interest in the Mail Bag was aroused by reading a letter which a young friend of mine had written. I had always read the Mail Bag, but seemed to hesitate to write to any of the correspondents. Then I realized how much pleasure my friend was deriving from the correspondence and I decided that it was about time for me to begin.

Since I first began to correspond (which is about a year and a half ago) I have gained more than a dozen pen pals with whom I exchange various ideas, photographs, stamps and what not, and for this I cannot seem to be able to find words to express how happy it makes me feel.

Several of my closest pen pals are those whose letters I had answered from Mail Bags which were quite old. Someone might have the idea that just because the issue of the Monitor is old, from the standpoint of its date, of course, that the paper is valueless. Quite the contrary, the Monitor "dares to be different," and I need not mention to those who are intimately acquainted with this international daily newspaper that there is always worthwhile, clean, wholesome reading matter from "The March of the Nations" on the front page to the editorials on the back page.

Eugene F. R.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Barbara Nevada T. (12), Highland Park, Illinois. From a girl her age in France. Is a Girl Scout and working for the World Knowledge badge.

Ellen Jane J. (13), Garden Grove, California. From anywhere, but particularly foreign countries and Los Angeles, California. Interested in collecting rocks and soils. Will exchange snapshots.

Ruth C. (15), Inglewood, California. From Europe and the United States. Interested in music and reading.

Dorothy Jane K. (15), Indianapolis, Indiana. From anyone interested in motion pictures, art and sports.

Olivia O. (16), Coon Valley, Wisconsin. From any part of the world. Interested in art and all sports.

Marcella M., Denver, Colorado. From anywhere. Will exchange postcards and snapshots.

Louise B. (18), Tulsa, Oklahoma. From anywhere. Especially interested in Holland or China.

Over 20

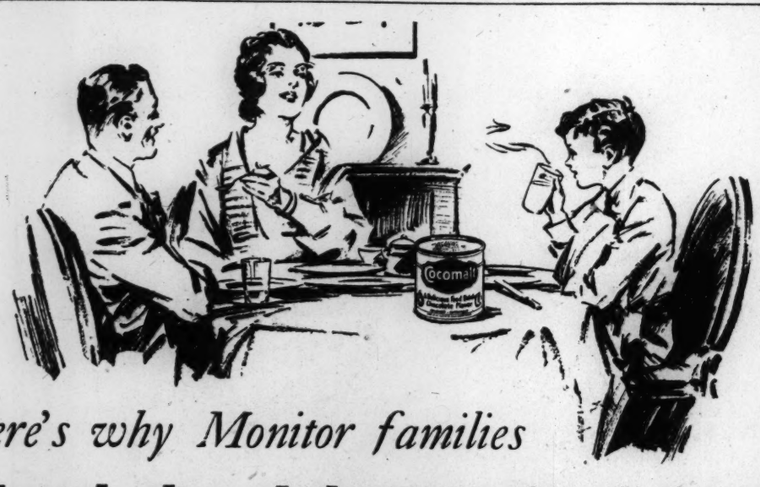
Bill M., Idaho Falls, Idaho. Especially from England. Interested in designing cars.

Nancye P., Fairfield, N. S. W., Australia. From anywhere. Interested in sports and would be glad to exchange news and views.

Caroline T., Columbus, Ohio. From Mexico, Spain, or other parts of Latin America, in Spanish or English. Interested in the literature, people, beauty, history and government of these countries.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.



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Prof. Lawrence F. Fountain, Director, Wells, New York

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The Home Forum

The Secret of Loving Flat Country

IT IS a happy lot to have been born in a flat country; for, while love of the hills is easy and swift, it takes time to find out the charm of the prairies. Yet in the end time, together with that familiarity the feet learn by running aimlessly across flat fields day after day, will so fit the mind to their great breadth that hills will seem confining, forests oppressive, and even the sea restless.

I remember very well the first flat land I saw after a long absence from Illinois—the Venetian plain that stretches off, miraculously level, among the fantastic hills of Italy. We had arrived in Asolo, just on the first rise of the mountains, by night, and we awakened next morning with the impression that we had come to the shore. Far below the window the plain stretched out to the horizon, blue, hazy, shimmering in the morning light. Here and there the sun caught the campanile of a church like a glittering sail. Its expanse was boundless, it lifted the spirit into space. Could merely flat fields, strung with vines, be so immense and so mysterious?

It is the sea which gives most people this impression of magnitude and mystery—but the sea is inhuman. The sea is timeless, like philosophy, while the plains seem the marching ground of history. Is it not on the Campagna that one catches a breath of the abiding greatness of Roman civilization—that incredible Empire which among the little hills of Rome looks merely quaint? On the Campagna the stillness and the distance are transmuted into the silent vista of time itself. A chariot would be no more astonishing here than a Ford. The aqueduct stands crumbling, but the Campagna is changeless; centuries pass over it and leave only an added weight of quiet sunshine.

The tidal plain, where one stumbles among the few broken bricks of ancient Carthage, has the same power to expand the imagination. There is something awesome in the way the plain has swallowed up the city; for a minute one sees Today as brief and evanescent as Yesterday, as quickly swallowed up by time. And surely much of the strange influence of the land of Egypt, that power to evoke a sense of insignificance in the present and the personal, rises from its symbolic flatness. Bounded by cliffs though it is, broken by dunes, it yet lies on either side of the great Nile in a mood pervasively horizontal. What showing would the Pyramids make in a hilly country? How different it would be if the great temples of Karnak and Luxor were huddled among mountains! The walls of the Valley of the Kings are there beyond, but even they are flat from the top of the great pylons at Karnak—and looking up the Nile, one can well believe that at its low, distant horizon the world ends and there is only illimitable space.

* * *

Still it is in the New World that the prairie becomes articulate. Here that sense of loneliness which men always feel in the presence of so great a sky becomes the realization that they may indeed be riding over ground which has never yet been trodden. There is none of the fine symmetry which dignifies the flat country of France—the sharp rows of poplars cutting geometrically across the vision. There is nothing of the homely neatness of Holland, whose hedges and cottages cluster so cozily under the great wind-driven sky. Nor is there that dwelling upon time past, that sense that Rome and Babylon were only yesterday, which haunts the plains of the Old World. Instead of all this, there is a great simplicity which gives a great freedom to the prairies, the mesas, the savannahs, and the deserts of America. In their unrestricted distance is a deep release from temporal things, an exhilaration free of past or present, which must be like living in boundless time.

The secret of loving flat country is like the secret of loving anything else: you must see it for what it is in itself. As long as you compare the Gulf of Mexico to the Ægean Sea, you are bound to be disappointed; as long as you search the prairie horizon despondently for the shape of hills, you will be homesick. If, in the end, you come to love this magnificent relationship between earth and sky, it is not, you may be sure, by pretending that the desert is the sea. No, it is by discovering that one may love the land, as one loves the sea, because it is in its own way rich, various and satisfying.

"What an ugly country!" your guests will cry—"How monotonous: there are no hills at all!"

"So much the more sky!" you will counter proudly.

For on the prairie you live within the sky rather than on the earth: clouds roll up around you, and you understand their coming and going, the sunset is not merely in the west, not merely overhead, but drenching brilliantly all through the air. As Willa Cather says: "In all other country the sky is the roof of the world, but here the earth is the floor of the sky."

ELIZABETH WILDER.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

In the Woods

Down a short lane, across a field,
across a brook—
The world's behind—I'm in the woods!
Ferns everywhere!
To left—to right,
But scattered stalks they seemed
A few short weeks ago;
Now they transcend all other underbrush;
Low carpetings to shoulder high
They fill the clearings, paths,
The shady coverts, and the sun-flecked moments
Between oak and oak.
There is a tropic feeling in such growth,
A warmth and wealth of life,
A prodigality that astounds and educates
Our measured diligence.

The beaten path's deep hidden,
I must guess my steps
That now lead past a woodland epic
Written in an oak—

There is a rush of fragrance through the air.
Wild roses everywhere!
To left—to right,
As if a garden had been spilled
Within a wood;
Sweet, free and rare
They glow, and tangle with the ferns.
Again swift change—
The ground's pine strewn with needles
Brittle, brown, the falls of year on on year.
A templed silence reigns
Among the pillared trunks,
A reverence—an awe.
A knowledge there exists a beauty
Sun and color never touch,
That shade is as illuminative as light,
Silence as tonal as a symphony.

Oh, well I know the place beyond the pines!
Far past the oaks and ash and hickories.
Through undergrowths of ferns, and maple shoots,
Wild cherry, poplar, elder, beech—
They catch my clothes,
They sting my face,
I do not care,
I see the sentinel,
A pure white birch!

And *now!* About the birch
As though in place for Maypole dance,
A clustered circle, pink and white,
A glory gleaming through the gloom,
A mass on mass of waxen bloom—
the laurel ring.

The air is strangely still,
Now and then I see a petal spill,
Or some soft shadow flit
Across the pure white bark. But that is all.
Yet, standing close beside the birch,
Breathless I think:
Motionless, they dance!

It's twilight as my way I trace
Back through the ferns,
A yellow throat, an oven bird, a thrush
Sing far behind,
And I am steeped in all I've seen and heard,
The woods! the woods!
When through the dusk a question bare:
Those things are there,
Acknowledged sylvan goods,
And yet—who knows?
Perhaps it is the things that are *not* there
That make the woods!

GERTRUDE ALLEN.

By Courtesy of the New York Public Library to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Marquis de Lafayette: From a Painting by Samuel F. B. Morse

THERE are so many superstitions current about artists and their activities, and so many of them have little or no basis in fact, that it is always a pleasure to have the opportunity of correcting one. This time I should like to explode again the cherished theory that a person who paints a picture or carves a statue is good for little else;—that he is an emotional type incapable of constructive or sustained effort, and quite helpless without the tools and paraphernalia of his craft. Many have forgotten, if they ever knew, that Michelangelo was a skilled military engineer; that Leonardo was a noted inventor; that Rubens, the court painter, was intrusted with delicate diplomatic missions to Spain.

Almost in our own times lived a very skilful painter of portraits whose invention of the telegraph conferred such benefits upon mankind that the very fact that he was a painter has been forgotten by most. Samuel Finley Breese Morse was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1791. He was a graduate of Yale, entering at the age of 14, and there became first interested in electrical studies, though his greatest interest was art. He went to England with Washington Allston as a student and there stayed four years. He was almost immediately successful, and after returning to this country went back to England to study the old masters again.

As soon as he learned the newly discovered principles of electromagnetism he felt that it could be adapted to communication, and started at once to develop apparatus which eventually became the telegraph transmitting instruments. It was a long struggle before he was able to get influential people interested in his idea and secure a government test. Perhaps it was the artist's proverbial patience (which is not a superstition) that enabled him to persevere. It is now possible to find quantities of material about his invention in any library, but his qualities as a painter are not so well known and are more difficult to investigate.

The portrait here illustrated is the property of the New York Public Library by whom it was lent to the Century of Progress exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago. It was painted in Washington in 1825 as a study for a full-length portrait when Lafayette was making his triumphal visit to America, and seems to be an excellent likeness,—at least it has the convincing qualities that a good likeness should have. The color is rather florid, the eyes blue, the modeling of the features sensitive and firm. It shows Morse was a master of the craft of portrait painting which had reached such a high standard of performance in the England of the eighteenth century, and which the Americans, Stuart and Copley, had practiced successfully not only in their own country but in England. As this was a study only, the artist's entire attention has been concentrated upon the head, but a finished portrait would not require a better painted head.

Yale University has lent a society portrait by him of Mrs. David Curtis De Forest, in which she is represented in her most stylish raiment with the usual type of set background, and a more elaborate play of color. Many other portraits of his are extant,—among them some large groups,—which show him possessed of a talent among the best of his time. Indeed I doubt if there are any painters in America today who could do similar work of equal merit. The camera has almost wiped the portrait painter out of existence. People pride themselves today upon being too busy to sit for portraits.

The fact that Morse was a well-educated man by the standards of his time also explodes another pet theory that a person of cultivated intelligence cannot be a good artist. Artists after all, though, depend upon their public. When there is a demand for good portraits, there will always be someone who can paint them. The responsibility for good art does not rest solely with the artists.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Cloud Topography

To the blasé air pilot, a cloud is just that and little more. It is either a clinging gray bank of murk that imposes on him the rigors of blind flying, or it is an inoffensive cumulus pack over which he can soar. When he considers how climbing over cloud ridges drains his gasoline, he is not inclined to become poetical on the subject of clouds. As this book is a permanent record of what we saw and did and felt, it is permissible for us to become a little descriptive when we touch on the amazing cloud masses that met us some 1650 miles out in the Pacific.

In the light of the moon, we, of course, had our "ghost" plane. This, too, is a phase of flying which the average airman looks on as being quite a commonplace. But to the layman, the ghost plane is intriguing. . . .

Yet the "phantom" plane out there winging its lonely way up and over the cloud precipices, plunging into the cloud ravines and gliding across the cloud pinnacles was merely the dark shadow cast by the monoplane, when the moon was in a favorable position to etch that shadow on the cloud formations.

It was at six thousand feet between four and five o'clock in the morning that our "ghost" plane did an immense amount of this mountaineering over the cloud ranges. Here was the most amazing cloud picture that we met on the flight. We gazed down into grim gray cloud valleys where the massive cloud cliffs glittered eerily under the moon. White cloud banks stood out boldly as the ramparts of a giant Arctic berg. They broke into deep canyons; they hunched into mighty peaks and fell away into bewildering white foothills and plains. We were as blasé as the average flying man about clouds, but this picture was so arresting that we were prompted to make a special entry in the Log Book, which read: "Moon on clouds beautiful effect. Breaks in clouds look like rivers and canyons."

And they did look like that. Down in those tortuous ravines, moonlight seemed to trickle. But the cliffs crumpled; abysses closed; canyons were crushed; the rivers were lost, and a new cloud topography arose with every mile.—C. E. KINGSFORD-SMITH and C. T. P. ULM, in "The Flight of the Southern Cross." (New York: McBride.)

Tall Sons

They climb the forested slopes in the amber dawns;
they stride at twilight on rainy sea-pounded rocks,
watching the gulls go north to their secret sleep.

They look on raw steep-tilted fields, on farmers
carving the dried brown earth that curved to a tree
twisted and sculptured with blossoms of secret apples.

They gaze at a crouching cat on the sill of a window,
dark in the light, at a yawning cat; at a stallion,
taut and with arched neck, poised in a yellow meadow.

They unhood their eyes to the southern noons, to the soaring
circles of vultures; they follow the Spanish moss
gone green in the surf-brought rain, in the salty winds.

They gulp the odor of prairie streets in the summer,
the bleached and powdery dust and the rhythms of voices,
the glint of the wheat far off on the golden levels.

They take the hulks of the bronze-blue coastal mountains
into their hands at evening; they stare at westward
waters where day has a fiery and stormy end—

They grow in this land like sturdy weeds; like roots
live with the quiet ground; they stand like cedars
loving the sun and the salt on their stalwart limbs!

FRANCES FROST.

Art Traditions of Newport

In the month of May, 1912, a group of artists living in Newport [Rhode Island] issued a circular letter proposing the incorporation of an Art Association, whose prime object should be the cultivation of artistic endeavor and interest among the citizens of Newport. The response was instant and cordial. A month later, the new association was organized with one hundred and forty-one charter members. Our first home was the old Hunt Studio on Church Street, formerly used by William Morris Hunt, the painter, and by his brother Richard Hunt, the architect. In her diary for 1865, my mother (Julia Ward Howe) speaks of having given a lecture in the Hunt studio, to help the fund to send her beloved pastor, Charles Brooks, on a much-needed vacation to Europe. In this studio Henry James, his brother William, and John La Farge studied art under William Hunt. When he moved to Boston, Richard Hunt took over the studio, and here the plans for some of the famous architect's noble buildings were drawn. After Mr. Hunt's death, the studio passed out of the hands of the family and, when we took it over, it had fallen from its high estate, having served for some time as an upholsterer's workshop. The place had an atmosphere about it, though, as if some influence of the extraordinary personalities of those two men of genius still lingered there. Though it was in a rather dilapidated condition when our artists took possession, they saw great possibilities in it and bravely set to work to restore it to its original status as an art center. . . .

Among those who rallied to our fellowship were several men and women well acquainted with the history of the old town; with their help I began to hunt up the art traditions of Newport. These proved astonishingly interesting to us all, and we spent much time in tracing out what was to be learned of the earlier artists who had lived there. Their names are legion, the best known perhaps being Gilbert Stuart, Edward Malbone, the painter of those exquisite miniatures treasured in many old American families, and John Smibert, the Edinburgh carriage painter, who came to Newport in the train of Bishop Berkeley.—MAUDE HOWE ELLIOTT, in "Three Generations." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Superare lo Scoraggiamento

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

MANCANZA di coraggio! Quante intraprese lodevoli non hanno raggiunto il successo perchè degli uomini hanno prestato l'orecchio a questo astuto argomento! Che influenza distruttiva cerca di esercitare sugli affari dell'umanità; eppure in realtà è non-esistente—una condizione negativa. Come può esserci insufficente coraggio per chi rifiuta di abbandonare il suo diritto a questo sempre accessibile, illimitato dono spirituale del coraggio? In tempi di crisi finanziaria è spesso necessario di attingervi profondamente, qualora si vogliano dimostrare invalide le mortali pretese di scarsità che appaiono da ogni parte.

Una lezione di coraggio fu ottenuta nell'osservare una giovine vite, che era stata trascuratamente piantata in terreno roccioso contro un muro di pietra. Aveva pochissima terra attorno alle sue radici, ed a causa del tetto sporgente era privata di pioggia. Eppure, nonostante questo, aveva messo radice. Dapprima il progresso al disopra del suolo fu molto ritardato, ma infine un solo gambo si era arrampicato lungo il muro ad un'altezza di due piedi, quando fu tirato giù e spezzato da un piccolo fanciullo. Una persona che aveva notato la persistenza della vite provò rammarico nel vederne la crescita apparentemente impedita, ma un'altra lezione fu imparata quando, in un breve spazio di tempo, dalla sommità recisa crebbero due rami dove soltanto uno era cresciuto prima.

Per questa piccola vite, il compito di metter fuori rami e foglie doveva essere adempiuto. Invece di appassirsi nel suolo asciutto e sassoso, essa spinse lunghe radici al disotto dei sassi in cerca di umidità. Da queste profonde radici la pianta fu sostentata bene, persino durante estati caldi ed asciutti. Così l'ambiente apparentemente sfavorevole venne provato incapace di impedire una crescita vigorosa.

Coloro che stanno cercando di fondare un'impresa commerciale in un periodo di crisi finanziaria potrebbero imparare una lezione dalla vite. In tali tempi apparentemente aridi, quando gli affari non fluiscono agevolmente verso la giovane ditta, occorre avere molta persistenza coraggiosa per continuare a spingere le radici al di là del territorio scoraggiantemente asciutto; in tal modo il coraggio che nasce dalla fede nelle leggi sostenitrici di Dio condurrà inevitabilmente a contatti vantaggiosi. La crescita forte, persistente, verso l'alto dimostra che quest'attitudine radicale di progresso produce buoni risultati. Resistere alle avversità può produrre l'esperienza che ci aiuta a radicare la nostra ditta così fermamente sulla conoscenza della verità che siccità o bufere non hanno il potere di dannegiarla. L'orgoglio di fare soltanto "una buona figura" deve cedere il posto alla saggezza più grande di stabilire dapprima una solida base, poichè le spese di esercizio non devono essere maggiori di quello che il corso degli affari può sopportare in ogni tempo. Anche se un buon risultato iniziale sembri finir male, un'espansione progressiva non può essere arrestata a lungo qualora le fondamenta siano ben fatte.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy ha scritto (pag. 199): "La consacrazione del pensiero ad un risultato onesto rende possibile tale risultato. Le eccezioni non fanno che confermare questa regola, dimostrando che l'insuccesso risulta da fede troppo debole". Qualsiasi affare, per raggiungere vero successo, deve essere edificato sopra un ideale di servizio onesto ed amorevole verso l'umanità, e non deve essere negoziato per innalzamento personale o per ambizione egoistica. Su questo fondamento, esso è in verità "l'affare del Padre" [traduzione inglese], e sotto la protezione della divina legge del progresso.

Il discepolo Giacomo scrive: "Certo, se adempite la legge reale, secondo che dice la Scrittura: Ama il tuo prossimo come te stesso, fate bene". Poichè ogni affare legittimo si fonda precipuamente su questo ideale di servizio, questa legge reale dovrebbe essere la radice maestra che stimola la crescita. La Scienza Cristiana insegna che un tale servizio contiene in sè tutti gli elementi essenziali per un'espansione feconda.

Sotto la legge divina non esiste concorrenza ingiusta per mezzo della quale una ditta raggiunge il successo alle spese di un'altra. Il servizio che ognuno può offrire è un'abilità data da Dio, ed è tanto individuale in ciascheduno quanto lo è il profumo della rosa od il colore del girasole. Benchè crescano l'una a fianco dell'altra, una pianta non può privare la pianta vicina delle caratteristiche che le appartengono. Vi è forse ragione di scoraggiamento nel fatto che i granelli di frumento non possono giammai divenire querce maestose? Possono tuttavia svilupparsi in lugeri di grano, e chi può dire che questi sono di minor importanza che una foresta di querce?

Lo studio della Scienza Cristiana fortifica "una fede troppo debole" e sviluppa l'eccelso coraggio che vede negli ostacoli soltanto delle occasioni di servizio più grande ed un trinceramento più fisso nel bene. La divina legge di Dio, che ha protetto ed ha fatto prosperare un'intrapresa onesta in tempi antichi, è ugualmente effettiva oggigiorno, ed il comandamento dato a Giosuè è ancora ugualmente imperativo: "Solo sii forte e fatti risolutamente animo, avendo cura di mettere in pratica tutta la legge che Mosè, mio servo, t'ha data; non te ne sviare nè a destra nè a sinistra, affinchè tu prosperi dovunque andrai".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Overcoming Discouragement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LACK of courage! How many worthy enterprises have failed of achievement because men have listened to this subtle argument! What a destructive influence it seeks to exert over the affairs of mankind; yet it is really nonexistent—a negative condition. Can there possibly be insufficient courage for him who refuses to give up his right to this ever available, unlimited spiritual gift of courage? During times of financial stress it is often necessary to draw deeply upon it, if one would prove invalid the mortal claims of lack that appear on every hand.

A lesson in courage was gained by observing a young vine that had been carelessly planted in a rockery against a brick wall. It had very little earth around its roots, and because of overhanging eaves, was deprived of rainfall. Yet, in spite of this, it had established itself. At first, progress aboveground was very much retarded, but at length a single stalk had climbed about two feet up the wall, when it was pulled down and broken off by a little child. One who had been observing the vine's persistence felt quite regretful to see its growth apparently thwarted, but a further lesson was learned when, within a short time, there grew from the broken end two branches where only one had been before.

For this little vine the business of turning out stems and leaves had to be taken care of. Instead of withering in the dry and stony ground, it thrust long roots down below the stones in search of moisture. From these deep roots the plant was well sustained, even through hot, dry summers. So the apparently unfavorable environment proved unable to prevent sturdy growth.

Those who are endeavoring to establish a business enterprise during a financial depression might well take a lesson from the vine. In such seemingly arid times, when business does not flow readily to the young concern, much courageous persistence is needed to continue spreading its roots beyond the disappointingly dry territory; thus the courage born of faith in God's sustaining laws will inevitably lead to profitable contacts. Strong, consistent, upward growth proves that this radical stand for progress yields good results. The withstanding of adversities may bring the experience which aids one in grounding his business so firmly on the knowledge of the truth that drought or storms are powerless to harm it. Pride in merely making "a good showing" must give place to the greater wisdom of first establishing a sound basis, for the overhead should not be more than the flow of business can sustain at all times. Even if a first achievement seems to come to grief, progressive expansion cannot long be checked if the foundation is well laid.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 199): "The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible. Exceptions only confirm this rule, proving that failure is occasioned by a too feeble faith." Any business, to be truly successful, must be built on an ideal of honest and loving service to mankind, and not carried on for personal exaltation or selfish ambition. Thus established, it is indeed the "Father's business," and under the protection of the divine law of progress.

The disciple James writes, "If ye fulfil the royal law according to the scripture, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself, ye do well." Since all legitimate business is based primarily on this ideal of service, this royal law should be the tap-root that stimulates growth. Christian Science teaches that such a service has within itself all the essentials for prosperous expansion.

Under divine law there is no unfair competition by which one business succeeds at the expense of another. The service that each one can offer is a God-given ability, and is as individual to each as is the perfume of the rose or color to the sunflower. Although growing side by side, one plant cannot deprive its neighbor of the characteristics that belong to it. Is it cause for discouragement that grains of wheat can never become majestic oak trees? They can, however, develop into acres of grain, and who can say that these are of less importance than a forest of oak?

The study of Christian Science strengthens "a too feeble faith" and unfolds high courage that sees in obstacles only opportunities for greater service and firmer intrenchment in good. God's divine law, which protected and prospered an honest enterprise in ancient times, is just as effectual today, and the commandment given to Joshua is still as imperative: "Only be thou strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Delphi—Today

On the pier a carriage waited for us; and we entered at once upon our long drive through the valley, up the Parnassian spur to the point where, two thousand feet above the gulf, the French, a few years ago, laid all that could be found of ancient Delphi open to the world.

The sun went down as we wound slowly up from the olive groves, vineyards, and wheat-fields of the fertile plain. Across it passed a long train of pack-laden camels—the only ones now left in Greece, last survivors of the Turkish rule. In the twilight we came to the ancient village of Chryso, a large settlement straggling along the mountainside. . .

On the following day—a perfect one of spring—we saw Delphi at its best, an experience never to be forgotten, yet impossible to describe. How could one reproduce in words, or adequately through any medium, the vast, intersecting valleys, the green meadows, the gentle hillsides, the winding river? Parnassus, and its rough ravines; the wide outlook over the Corinthian Gulf; the mountain-barrier, encircling and defending all? It is landscape on a grand scale, defying comparison in color, light, and form, before which one stands at gaze, astounded, silent. Nature's combination here is of a special wonder, outstripping the possibility of expression.

When one descends from the heights, turning from broad effects of nature to contemplate man's fragmentary work, all preconceived notions are at once overthrown. As elsewhere in Greece, except at Athens, so little remains in situ above ground, that discovery seems to comprise only traces of ruin, rather than ruin itself. The pavement of a sacred way, the line of some foundation wall, a fallen shaft or broken capital overgrown with weeds—these, and not much else to stimulate imagination, bring, at first, mere bewilderment to the lay explorer. By degrees, one learns to accept this, and in time, through study, one acquires a sense of the archæologist's joy at finding anything saved from the destructive forces of earthquake and warring nations. The most important fragments stand apart in the local museum, which is always a delight—at Delphi, a rare one. But there, the first absorbing thought is of the Delphic oracle, which makes no responsive sign. The chasm of prophetic vapor is obliterated; the temple is thrown down, and all details of its arrangement are indeterminate. Within what must have been its limits, one confronts irritating disappointment. The neighboring theatre is in better case, for, though the stage is gone, the seats remain almost undisturbed, surrounded by grain-fields which encroach upon them here and there.—T. R. SULLIVAN, in "Lands of Summer." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Selling Wave Sends Scores of Stocks to New Lows for Year

Commodity and Money Markets

Heavy Selling Causes Further Drop in Stocks

Metals Lead Decline — Rails Weak — Many New Lows for Year Registered

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Financial markets wilted today under European war clouds and a general revival of trading pessimism.

Stocks catapulted 1 to around 10 points or so at their worst when rumors spread through Wall Street that Italian troops had marched into Austria. While prices were irregularly lower at the start, there was a downward swoop in the second hour which put the ticker tape several minutes behind floor transactions and resulted in the worst break since last September.

Grains and cotton, steady to firm at the beginning, turned backward with securities. Most of the cereals showed losses of 1 to more than 2 cents a bushel. Rubber and silver lagged. Pressure was renewed against secondary bonds, especially those of the railroad category, and many severe recessions were recorded. German, Austrian and Italian loans were unusually heavy. Foreign exchanges were irregular.

Scores of shares, notably those known as "pivotal" leaders, went into new low ground for the year or longer. Selling dried up for a brief space around noon, then the slide was resumed at an accelerated pace.

Leaders Decline Sharply

The most severe of the stock casualties included National Lead and U. S. Smelting, off around 10 points each. Union Pacific, Case, Allied Chemical, and Armour of Illinois preferred yielded 6 to 7, Howe Sound and American Sugar Refining 5 each, and Santa Fe, American Can, N. Y. Central, du Pont, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, International Nickel, Western Union, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, International Telephone, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, Montgomery Ward, Bethlehem Steel and many others sagged 2 to more than 4.

A flood of margin calls found numerous small speculators without the inclination or the funds to bolster their accounts and much of the liquidation was attributed to this source. A considerable increase in the short position was also reported by commission houses.

Successive selling waves taxed trading facilities and losses ranged from 2 to around 12 points. Utilities showed some resistance. Sales approximated 3,500,000 shares, the largest in months.

Brokers with foreign connections said there had been no exceptional liquidation of shares held abroad and, in some quarters, this was interpreted favorably. The bright side of this theory was that, with the current highly disturbed, holders of equities there would not be inclined to sell but probably would expand their commitments in the United States on the belief that, under the circumstances, funds would be safer in America.

Much of the early selling in equities was attributed to holders who apparently were discouraged by the fact that the market yesterday failed to respond substantially to the speech of Chairman Kennedy of the Exchange Control Commission which was characterized by most commentators as "highly constructive."

Earnings Reports Mixed

Aside from the foreign situation and reports of the devastation caused by the prolonged heat and drought in the West, the overnight news background of financial markets consisted chiefly of additional second quarter corporate earnings statements and more June railroad revenue reports.

Earnings reports made a mixed picture, mostly favorable for the second quarter and mostly unfavorable so far as comparison of railroad statements with the 1933 showing was concerned.

The decline of profits reported by General Motors, with second quarter earnings equal to 88 cents a share, compared with 90 cents in the like period last year, confirmed the impression that profit-margins of leading motor manufacturers had decreased as result of higher costs and reduction in prices in the spring.

Profit equal to 67 cents a share in the second quarter reported by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company was accepted as indication that steel company statements for the quarter generally would make the best showing in several years. Last year for the same period the company reported a substantial loss.

A continued inflow of gold into the Bank of France was disclosed in its weekly statement. The latest increase amounted to 254,000,000 francs.

The German mark remained weak in early foreign exchange dealings. The British pound opened off ⅛ of a cent at $5.03⅞. French francs dipped .00⅜ of a cent to 6.59 cents.

Bond Market Off

The early bond trading today was featured by sharp recessions in some of the European Government obligations. The domestic list was generally lower, but declines were fractional.

Austrian 7s dropped 5⅝ points in the forenoon, while German Government 5½s lost 2½, and German 7s dipped ⅞. Italian Government 7s fell a point.

In the domestic section, rails were rather irregular, with Southern Pacific 4½s and Great Northern 4½s gaining slightly. Santa Fe 4s lost a point, and St. Paul 5s and Union Pacific 4s declined fractionally.

Utilities were mostly a little lower, but Columbia Gas & Electric 5s were steady. Industrial bonds eased, with Texas Corporation 5s and National Dairy 5⅛s active at slightly lower levels. Goodyear 5s resisted the downtrend.

U. S. Governments were steady to a bit higher, although the first Liberty 4¼s eased.

Commercial Solvents Corp.

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP) — Commercial Solvents Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $402,733, after charges, compared with $412,290 in the second quarter of 1933.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 26	Last July 25
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	200	108	107½	107½	..
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	5200	7	6	6⅛	7
84	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	10	79	79	79	..
34⅞	16	1	Adams Millis	1800	24¾	22½	22½	25
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	1800	8½	8½	8½	8½
17⅝	3¾	..	Advance Rumely	1800	4	3¾	3¾	4
9¾	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	900	6½	5¾	5¾	..
106¼	91¾	.31	Air Reduction	1400	96¾	93¼	94	96
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	800	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
23½	17⅛	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	13400	19⅛	17½	17½	19
5¼	1⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	4800	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1⅞
16⅛	5½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	8¼	7⅛	7½	8⅜
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	7¾	7⅛	7½	7
14⅝	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
23⅛	15	..	Alleghany Steel	200	18	18	18	..
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	3400	15	12	12¾	15½
56½	34	..	Am Car & F pf	400	35½	34	35½	36¾
44¼	37	2†	Am Stores	400	42	41	41	42¾
71¾	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	4800	65	59	59	65½
120½	103⅛	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	119	119	119	..
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	11800	112½	104¾	110½	112¼
13	3	..	Am Type Fndrs	1200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	400	9¾	9	9	9½
27⅝	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	4800	16¾	14½	14½	16¾
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	600	72	72	72	75
17½	7¼	..	Am Woolen	2400	8½	7¼	7¾	8½
83¾	43¾	..	Am Woolen pf	1500	48	43¼	44¾	48½
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	800	1¼	1	1¼	1⅜
17½	3½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	200	3½	3	3	3½
9	4	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1200	4½	3¾	3¾	4⅝
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	32800	11⅝	10	10	11½
12¾	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	400	10¾	10	10	11½
24⅜	16⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1200	16	13½	13¼	16¼
7⅞	4	..	A P W Paper	200	4	4	4	..
34	26½	1	Archer Daniels	400	31⅝	28½	28½	31¾
93¼	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	800	89	87½	87½	90
5⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill N	23700	4¼	3½	3⅜	4⅛
61	46¼	..	Armour Ill pf N	1800	53¼	46¼	47½	54
75⅜	54	..	Armour Ill pf	1400	60¾	54	54	62½
60⅜	46¼	.30	Am Chicle	200	58	58	58	..
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	6400	24¼	20¾	21⅛	26
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	1100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	8250	5⅞	4½	4¾	5¾
30	13¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	15¼	13½	13½	15½
30	13¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	15¼	13½	13½	15½
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	800	7¾	½	6⅛	7½
22¾	15	1	Am Hawaiian	1400	12	11	11	13¼
10⅞	3½	..	Am Hide & L	400	4	3½	3¾	3¾
42¼	18½	..	Am Hide & L pf	900	21½	18⅞	18⅜	20½
10	3½	..	Am Ice pf	400	29	29	29	31
11	4¾	..	Am International	2200	6¼	4¾	4¾	6¼
1⅞	¾	..	Am La France	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
10	4	..	Am La Fr pf	60	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
38¾	15½	..	Am Locomotive	900	17½	15½	15½	18
74⅝	44⅞	..	Am Loco pf	400	47¼	44⅞	44⅞	47
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	4900	8½	7	7¾	8¾
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
27⅝	11½	..	Am Metal	4800	19⅞	17⅜	17¾	19⅜
81	73	..	Am Metal 6%	100	75	75	75	75
28¾	21	1½	Am News	100	25⅞	25	25	25
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	9600	4¾	4	4⅛	4¾
26¼	11⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	500	13	11	11	13
29⅞	13½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1200	14	14	14	15¼
8	2⅛	..	Am Radiator	17500	12½	10	10¼	12½
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	11400	15⅞	13½	13⅜	15⅞
54⅜	36	4	Am Safety Razor	200	52	51⅞	52	55½
7⅜	3	..	Am Seating	400	3⅜	3	3	3⅜
2⅝	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	1700	⅞	¾	¾	¾
30	18	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	19	18	18	18½
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	22600	36	30¼	31¼	35¾
125	100	7§	Am Smelt & R pf	200	120⅜	119	119	122
94¾	71¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	93	93	93	93
26½	10¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	3500	13½	10¼	11	14
81	29	2	Am Sug Ref pf	40	70¼	68	68	71
160¼	120	6	Allied Chem	3500	128	120	121	129
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	5900	12¾	10⅜	10½	12⅝
20½	11¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	800	12½	11¾	11¾	12¾
7¾	2½	..	Amal Leather	800	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
45	25	.50g	Amal Leather pf	100	30	30	30	31
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	2800	47¼	43½	43½	47¼
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1800	31	29¾	29¾	31¼
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	2200	15¾	12⅝	13⅛	16
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	200	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	..
13⅞	7	..	Am Beet Sugar	5400	9½	7	7¾	9¾
72⅜	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	280	60⅛	55	55	61
38	21	.80	Am Brake S&F	1100	22	21	21	22¼
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	107	107	107	109
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	5900	95½	91½	92¼	95¾
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	200	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	..
8⅝	3¼	..	Arnold Constable	1400	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	160	5	5	5	5⅛
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	1400	9	7¾	7½	9
47½	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	400	48	46	46	..
64⅞	38	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	38	36	36	..
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	30	37	37	37	37
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	17500	56	51½	52	56
90	70⅝	3.30	Atchison pf	800	87½	85	85	87
54¼	25	..	Atl Coast Line	6800	30¼	25	25½	30½
35¼	21	1	Atl Refining	4900	23½	21	21½	23⅝
59½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	1100	48½	44½	44½	47¾
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	700	7⅜	7½	7½	7½
57⅞	17¾	2§	Auburn Auto	6500	20	17¾	18	20¾
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	11	10½	10⅛	11¼
64	39½	..	Austin Nichols A	20	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	17400	4¼	3¾	4	4¼

—B—

16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	11200	7¾	6½	6¾	7¾
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	23400	16⅜	13¾	13⅞	16½
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1900	19¼	16¾	16¾	20
46¼	38½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	1100	39½	38½	38½	39½
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	200	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅝
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	40	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
10	6⅛	..	Barnsdall A	13600	7	6⅝	6¼	7⅛
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	1300	13	12	12	13½
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	..
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	30	11	9½	9½	11
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	6900	12¼	9¾	9⅞	11⅞
19⅛	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	11200	15⅞	13¾	14	16
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	18600	28⅞	25¼	25¼	28¾
82	55	..	Beth Steel pf	1600	56¾	55	55	56⅞
40	21	1b	Bigelow Sanford	120	22¼	21	21	21¾
16¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	1100	8	7½	7½	8
56¼	43¼	..	Blumenthal pf	70	41	41	41	43½
68¾	48⅛	3	Bohn Alum & Br	7800	52	48⅛	48⅝	52½
85	45	4§	Bon Ami A	100	82	81	81	82
28⅛	19⅞	1.60§	Borden	5200	25¼	23¼	23¼	26
28⅜	16¼	1	Borg Warner	4700	19¼	16¼	16⅞	19⅛
19½	9½	..	Boston & Maine	100	7	7	7	..
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	8400	15⅜	13	13¼	15¾
24⅞	14	1	Briggs & Strat	600	18	14⅜	14⅜	..
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	8400	38⅛	35½	35¾	38½
94¾	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	93¾	93	93	93¾
8⅜	4	..	Brooklyn Queens	900	4½	3⅞	3⅞	4½
58¼	41	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	42½	38	38	..
80½	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	61	60	60	62
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	1800	4¼	4	4	4⅜
47⅜	29⅝	2	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	7½	6½	6½	7¾
42	28¼	6	Bucyrus Erie	2200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
94¾	82⅛	6	Budd Wheel	2300	2½	2	2	2⅜
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	11200	3⅝	3	3	3⅝
75	50¼	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	51	51	51	50¼
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	900	16½	16½	16½	16¼
15½	6	..	Bullard	900	6¾	6	6	6¾
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
14⅞	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	4600	11½	10½	10½	11½
3	1¾	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2	1¾	1¾	2
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	200	1½	1½	1½	..
4¾	1¾	..	Butterick	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
32¾	14	..	Byers	2800	16	13¾	13¾	16⅛

—C—

35¼	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	9300	35¾	33½	33⅞	35¾
1¾	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	1200	¾	¾	¾	¾
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	4200	3¼	2¾	2¾	3¼
15⅞	6⅛	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	..
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	1100	15½	12½	12⅝	15¾
56½	50	3	Canada South'n	10	50	50	50	50
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	6100	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	13¼
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	400	32½	32	32	32½
16¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
92½	70	5	Caro C&O ct	20	87	87	87	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	3900	40½	35	35⅝	42¼
84½	65¼	4	Case Thresh pf	60	67½	65¼	65¼	..
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	3600	26	24	24	26
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	5600	20½	17⅜	18½	21⅜
4⅝	1⅛	h	Celotex Corp	300	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	210	8	7	7	8
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	800	27½	27	27	29¼
12⅜	7	..	Century Ribbon	400	7½	7	7	7½
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	18800	37¾	33½	34	38
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	900	4¼	3½	3½	4¼
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	200	24	23	23	..
15½	7	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	7	7	7	..
48⅜	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1600	40⅛	38½	38½	41⅞
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	14200	44	41⅜	42	44½
8	1⅝	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5½	2⅛	..	Chi & Gt West	400	2¼	2	2	2¼
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1100	5	4	4	4⅜
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	3100	3	2⅝	2⅝	3
13¼	3¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	9600	4¾	3¾	3⅝	4⅝
15	4⅝	..	Chi & N'western	10800	5¾	4½	4¾	5¾
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	1700	9¾	8¼	8¼	10½
9⅞	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1800	4½	3⅝	3⅝	5
28¾	15	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1400	16	14¼	14¼	17½
6½	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	900	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
8	2	h	Chi Rock Isl 6%	800	2⅝	2½	2½	..
9⅝	3½	h	Chi RI&P 7%	700	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅝
6½	2·	..	C StP2M & O	230	2¼	2	2	..
16	11¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12	12	12	..
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	400	21	20	20	24½
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	1800	4½	3¾	3¾	3¾
17⅝	12	..	Chile Copper	20	10½	10½	10½	..
60⅜	32	1§	Chrysler	40200	36⅝	32	32⅜	36⅛
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	800	19	18¼	18¼	19½
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	110	85	83¾	83¾	83½
2⅛	¾	..	City Stores	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
21¼	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
90¾	71	5	Cleve CC&StL pf	10	90	90⅝	90⅜	..
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	400	30	28½	28½	..
18½	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	4500	13⅝	11⅝	11¾	13½
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	8100	11	10	10·	10⅞
24	7⅞	7	Collins & Af	10	79	79	79	79½
43⅜	20⅞	1	Gen Asphalt	3400	14¾	12	12½	14¾
8¾	3⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	900	4¼	3⅞	4	4
40⅝	22	..	Colo & Southern	40	24	22	22	24½
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	20⅜	20½	20½	20¾
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	18800	9⅞	7⅞	7¾	9⅝
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	65¼	65¼	65¼	..
34⅞	22	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	1800	22⅝	21½	21½	24
77⅛	58	3	Columbian Carb	2400	65¾	61½	62¾	66
35½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	4100	27	24½	24½	27½
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	106	105	105	105
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	28½	28½	28½	..
58¾	35¾	3	Com I Tr cv pf	100	109	109	109	109
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	28½	28½	28½	..
3¾	1½	..	Comwith & So	22600	1½	1½	1½	1¾
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	20200	18¾	15¾	16⅜	10½
13⅞	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
31¼	22	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	2900	25	22	22½	25¾
6¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	600	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¾
12¼	10⅝	1g	Consol Film I pf	1100	12¼	11½	11½	12½
47⅜	29⅝	2	Consol Gas	10300	31	29¼	29½	31¼
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	94	90	93	94¼
4⅜	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	400	2¼	2¼	2½	2¾
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	22800	8⅝	7¼	7⅜	8⅝
6⅝	2⅜	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	800	3¾	2½	2½	2⅝
2¼	6	..	Consol Textile	6200	¾	½	¾	¾
13¾	6½	..	Container (A	900	9	8⅜	8⅜	9¼
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	1400	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
14⅜	5½	..	Cont Baking A	1900	7¼	5¼	5⅝	6⅝
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Banking B	3600	1	1	1	1
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	500	52	51	51	52½
83¼	60½	3	Cent Can	2600	77½	74¾	74¾	77½
11¾	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	6½	6	6	..
35½	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	2200	29¼	26	26	29
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
21¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	11100	17⅞	15⅞	16¼	17¾
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	2600	64¾	60⅜	60¾	64
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	3100	5	3¾	4¾	5½
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	2100	32	31½	31½	31½
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	2800	13½	11¾	11¾	13½
36⅛	18¾	..	Crown Cork & S	3200	20¾	18¾	18¾	20¾
44¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	38⅛	38	38	39½
6⅝	3¾	..	Crown Zellerback	1600	4⅛	3¾	3¾	4½
38⅜	17½	..	Crucible Steel	1400	19	17½	17½	20
7⅜	4§	..	Crucible Steel pf	1100	53	53	53	..
3½	1⅜	..	Cuba Co	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
8⅜	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	2400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅜

64	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	531	53½	45	45	54
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	1200	48⅛	41	41	48¼
29⅜	13½	.10	Curtis Publishg	2800	18¾	16	16	18
85¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	900	82½	77½	78	79½
2¼	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
12⅛	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	12800	8	6⅜	7¼	7½
91	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	85	85	85	87¼
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	400	13	11¼	11¼	..

—D—

34⅛	10½	..	Deere & Co	4100	15½	10½	12	15½
15½	11½	.30	Deere & Co pf	1400	12	11½	11½	11¾
73½	36½	..	Del & Hudson	4600	42	36½	37¼	42½
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	6100	17¾	14	14	17⅝
13¼	4½	..	Denver R G pf	900	4¾	4½	4½	4½
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	300	70½	70¼	70¼	..
55½	29	1¼¶	Devoe & Ray A	200	39	36¼	36¼	40
28⅜	21¾	1	Diamond Match	600	23	22½	23	23
34¼	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	400	34	33½	34	34
48¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	6600	39½	36⅝	37½	39½
23	14	1.30	Dominion Stores	600	18½	15	15	18¾
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	9500	16⅝	15	15⅞	16½
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	300	9	8½	8½	..
11⅞	7	..	Dresser B	200	7¾	7	7	..
1⅞	⅝	..	Duluth So Shore	200	¾	⅝	⅝	..
2⅛	⅞	..	Duluth So Sh pf	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
23	15	1	Duplan Silk	400	18½	15	15	15
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	11300	88½	84½	84½	88
125	118	6	du Pont deb	100	125	125	125	..
106½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	60	105	102¼	102¼	..

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Commerce and Finance

General Motors' Half-Year Earnings Substantially Larger

Business and Industry

General Motors Six Months' Net Rises Over 1933

Earns $1.51 Share Against $1.01 Last Year—Quarter's Results Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—General Motors Corporation reports net earnings for the second quarter ended June 30 equal to 88 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with earnings equal to 90 cents a share in the like period last year. For the six months ended June 30, 1934, net earnings applicable to the common stock amounted to $1.51 a share on the average common shares outstanding during this period. This compares with earnings of $1.01 a share for the six months ended June 30, 1933.

Earnings For Dividends

"Net earnings available for dividends, including equities in the undivided profits or losses of subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated, for the second quarter ended June 30, 1934, amounted to $40,267,090, compared with net earnings of $41,198,169 for the second quarter of 1933," said the report. "After deducting dividends of $2,294,555 on the preferred stock, there remains $37,972,535, being the amount earned on the common shares outstanding, which compares with earnings on the common stock of $38,903,364 for the second quarter of 1933.

"For the first six months of 1934, net earnings available for dividends amounted to $69,586,613, compared with net earnings of $48,068,176 for the first six months of 1933. Dividends of $4,589,110 were paid on the preferred stock.

"Cash, United States Government and other marketable securities at June 30, 1934, amounted to $201,713,115, compared with $177,303,966 at Dec. 31, 1933, and $200,488,763 at June 30, 1933. Net working capital at June 30, 1934, amounted to $301,817,504, compared with $243,832,896 at Dec. 31, 1933, and $259,499,831 at June 30, 1933.

"Net sales of General Motors Corporation, excluding interdivisional transactions, for the second quarter ended June 30, 1934, amounted to $303,407,073, compared with $191,954,311 for the second quarter of last year. Net sales for the six months ended June 30, 1934, amounted to $508,531,153, compared with $311,954,474 for the corresponding period of 1933.

Second Quarter Sales

"During the second quarter ended June 30, 1934, General Motors dealers in the United States delivered to consumers 314,449 cars and trucks, compared with 259,395 cars and trucks in the corresponding quarter of 1933—a gain of 55,054 units, or 21.2 per cent. Total sales to domestic and Canadian dealers and overseas shipments, including production from foreign sources, amounted to 433,672 cars and trucks, compared with 298,873 cars and trucks in the corresponding quarter of 1933—a gain of 134,799 units, or 45.1 per cent.

"For the six months ended June 30, 1934, General Motors dealers in the United States delivered to consumers 494,972 cars and trucks, compared with 399,764 cars and trucks in the corresponding period of 1933—a gain of 95,208 units, or 23.8 per cent.

Total sales to domestic and Canadian dealers and overseas shipments, including production from foreign sources, amounted to 750,276 cars and trucks, compared with 498,622 cars and trucks in the corresponding period of 1933—a gain of 251,654 units, or 50.5 per cent."

Cotton Spinning Is Lower During June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—Preliminary figures issued by the Bureau of the Census reveal that there were 31,002,964 cotton spinning spindles in place in the United States on June 30, of which 24,690,312 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 25,891,366 for May, 26,450,750 for April, 26,503,876 for March, 26,355,498 for February, 25,653,324 for January and 25,549,974 for June, 1933.

The cotton code limits the hours of employment and of productive machinery. However, in order that the statistics may be comparable with those for earlier months and years, the same method of computing the percentage of activity has been used. Computed on this basis the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during June, 1934, at 72.7 per cent capacity. This percentage compares with 98.2 for May, 104.5 for April, 102.9 for March, 101.5 for February, 98.5 for January, and 128.9 for June, 1933. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 169.

Excursion Trains Crowded On Pennsylvania Railroad

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—The excursion trains from New York to north and south seashore resorts, via the Pennsylvania Railroad witnessed the heaviest passenger list on July 22 of any Sunday in several years.

Last Sunday 8 trains, carrying 5071 passengers, were operated between New York and South Jersey points as far as Point Pleasant. This was an increase of 18 per cent as compared with the number of patrons handled by the Pennsylvania on the corresponding Sunday in 1933. These excursionists visited Long Branch, West End, Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon-by-the-Sea, Belmar, Como, Sprink Lake Sea Girt, Brielle, Point Pleasant, Bay Head, Kantoloking, Chadwick, Lavalette, Ortley, Seaside, Berkeley and Seaside Park.

Automobile Retail Financing Expands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 26

RETAIL financing of new passenger automobiles during June showed an increase of 59 per cent on a daily average basis of dollar volume compared with the like month last year, according to an announcement from the Department of Commerce.

This was also an increase of 81 per cent as compared with June, 1932. Comparing June financing with May of this year there was practically no change.

The estimates were based upon figures reported by a sample group of large finance companies that have been in continuous operation since 1929. Comparisons of June, 1934, with the corresponding month of previous years since 1929, follow: June, 1934, 58.3 higher than June, 1933; 80.9 higher than June, 1932; 11.7 higher than June, 1931; 25.0 lower than June, 1930, and 44.2 lower than June, 1929.

Tenth of Banks In U. S. Not Yet Members of FDIC

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—The number of banks fully open in the United States which are not members of the deposit insurance system has increased to nearly 1500 with the withdrawal of 188 banks from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation temporary fund on June 30, according to the American Banker.

The number of banks open and unrestricted at the midyear was estimated at 15,600, and the number of FDIC members has been announced as 14,020.

Of the 1500 non-FDIC members, 501 are mutual savings banks, of which there are 507 in the United States mostly located in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. The remaining 1000 non-FDIC banks are state chartered commercial institutions of which there are 8600 in the country today. The state chartered banks have the option of joining the Federal Deposit Insurance System or not as they choose. Federal banks, those under national charter and those under Federal Reserve regulation, have no option but to pay the FDIC assessments, although there is one national bank hold-out. This is the First National Bank of Englewood, which is 104 per cent liquid and which is willing to test in the court the right of the FDIC to assess it to insure less liquid banks, the American Banker reports.

Largest block of commercial banks non-members of the FDIC is in the State of Kansas, where 323 state banks have not accepted the invitation of the Federal Insurance Deposit Board to insure their deposits up to $5000.

These Kansas banks were close to the terrific collapse of state bank guaranty systems in Kansas, Nebraska, and neighboring states, and take the stand that they should not risk their assets and safety by making themselves liable for assessments to make good possible losses in larger and less solvent banks.

Deposits of these non-FDIC members have been increasing with the same degree of rapidity as the deposits of the insured banks, the report to the American Banker states.

San Francisco Tax Collections Decline

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—City of San Francisco tax collections for the fiscal year ended July 1 show a delinquency of only 4.95 per cent out of a total levy of $26,853,269, according to the current Business Outlook, published by the Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Company, San Francisco. This compares with a delinquency of 5.37 per cent out of a $31,752,725 levy a year ago, and is well below the average of 27 per cent for 12 American cities of over 500,000 population.

Business failures in the city for the January-June period show a reduction of 38 per cent in number and 18 per cent in liabilities from the comparable 1933 data. Automobile sales in the city for the first six months (5751 passenger cars, 806 commercial cars) show sustained gains over the first half of 1933 and 1932, athough below levels of other recent years. San Francisco real estate sales for this same period were 31 per cent higher, and bank debits 18 per cent higher, although June figures ranged only 7 per cent the same month a year ago.

To Oppose Reorganization Plan of R. Hoe & Company

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—The Bondholders' Protective Committee for the first mortgage gold bonds, series A, 6½ per cent of R. Hoe & Co., Inc., which already has had deposited with it more than a majority of the $3,171,000 of bonds outstanding, announces that the company's proposed plan of reorganization would be opposed as not being in the best interests of the bondholders.

The notice is signed by Robert J. Lewis as chairman, Frank P. Shepard, Ray Stephenson, Reginald G. Coombe, and Stanwood G. Bradlee, as members of the committee.

U. S. Bank Clearings Off 23 P. C. in Week

NEW YORK, July 26, (AP)—Bank clearings in the principal cities of the United States for the week ended July 25, totaled $4,274,250,000, a 23 per cent reduction from the $5,549,231,000 in the corresponding week a year ago, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Roumania Offers Creditors in U. S. Partial Payment

Investor Given Right to Accept Plan Agreed to in Paris Compact

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—The Roumanian Government, through Radu Florescu, its Charge d'Affaires here, offered yesterday to the American holders of Roumanian monopolies' bonds the same partial payment of interest which was accepted by European holders of these bonds in an agreement signed last July 21 in Paris.

The payment would be half of the 7 per cent interest guaranteed in 1929 on the external sinking fund gold bonds of the Kingdom of Rumania Monopolies Institute, which provided funds for stabilization and development in Roumania and were guaranteed by the Government.

American Holdings $7,000,000

Of the total issue of $101,000,000, Mr. Florescu said, the American holdings distributed through the Chase National Bank, the City Bank Farmers Trust Company and Dillon, Read & Co. now amount to about $7,000,000.

The details of the offer are being worked out by the three American banking houses and will be announced as soon as possible by the Roumanian legation.

The interest on these bonds has been paid semiannually in February and August, up to and including August, 1933. Last February half of the interest on these monopolies bonds was paid.

It is now proposed to pay 50 per cent on the impending August coupons within a month or two; 50 per cent on the coupons of February, 1935, when due; 53 per cent on the coupons of August, 1935, and February, 1936, and 55 per cent on the coupons of August, 1937 and February, 1937.

To Pay In Gold Currencies

Payments are to be made in currencies of gold standard countries. The Roumanian negotiation pointed out the fact that American bondholders sending their coupons abroad to be paid in half, may turn their foreign gold currencies into our devalued dollars with an increase of two-thirds, making the Roumanian payment equal to more than 80 per cent of the interest due in current American legal dollars.

Mr. Florescu said Roumania was able to effect this transfer, due to a reduction of its government expenses and a strict control of all exchange yielded by Roumania's foreign trade. He said no loans had been floated to produce the external currencies needed and that Roumania without any League of Nations supervision felt sure of being able to maintain this settlement for the three years scheduled.

He said the Roumanian Government payment of interest due to the United States Government remained suspended, no payment having been made last June, and a token payment of 10 per cent having been made in June, 1933.

Delinquent Taxes Paid in Newark Up 36.2 P. C. Over 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—During the first six months of 1934, collections of delinquent taxes by Newark, N. J., were 36.2 per cent in excess of delinquent tax collections in the like period of 1933, according to the director of revenue and finance.

Figures compiled by the department show delinquent tax collections from January 1 to July 1, 1934, amounted to $5,981,644 as compared with $4,389,504 collected for the first six months of 1933.

The increased collections reflect the efforts on the part of the department to clear up gradually the delinquent tax situation through the recently adopted plan of collecting taxes on a quarterly and monthly, instead of a semi-annual, basis, and the scheduling of more frequent tax sales.

Total tax collections for the half year to July 1, 1934, aggregated $16,187,982, of which $10,206,338 was on account of current tax collections. This showing is considered especially favorable in view of the fact that collections for the first half of the year were based upon a 3.28 per cent tax rate, whereas collections for the last half of the current year will be on a 4.03 per cent rate basis, or at an average rate of 3.65 per cent.

FFMC Bond Issue Is Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Acting Secretary Coolidge of the Treasury today announced that tenders for the new issue of 10 to 15 year Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation 3 per cent bonds had amounted to $195,081,600, of which $100,260,300 was accepted at an average price of 100.559. At this figure the yield is approximately 2.92 per cent to the earliest call date, May 15, 1944 and 2.95 per cent to maturity, May 15, 1949.

The tenders accepted were at prices ranging from 100.438 to 102.250.

Wheat Exports Slightly Higher Than Last Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended July 21, 1934, totaled 3,346,957 bushels, as compared with 3,312,925 bushels in the previous week.

For the season July 1 to date wheat exports aggregated 8,781,162 bushels, as against 9,185,427 bushels for the same period a year ago.

Radio Sales Expected to Make New Record High During 1934

Usual Summer Lull in Demand Absent—Stimulus Laid to Growing Popularity—Better Programs Attract—Short-Wave Sets Aid Volume

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—Interest in radio this summer has been maintained at a high pitch and the usual seasonal lull in the industry is absent. The trend of sales is upward and though at a slower rate than earlier in the year some retailers describe current demand as measuring up to the year 1924 when good sets were first so widely distributed.

Wholesale and retail volume in the first six months rose 50 to 75 per cent above the level reached during the comparative months of 1933, and with some of the large distributors the increase ran as high as 100 to 150 per cent for several of the nationally known sets. This substantial gain is not attributable to the stimulus of low prices, as these have held steady, but almost entirely to the widening popularity of the radio, aided by the constant improvement in the entertainment provided by broadcasting companies, the achievement of manufacturers in bringing the short-wave sets within the reach of the average buyer, and the possibility of enjoying satisfactory programs throughout the entire 24 hours of the day.

Expect Record in 1934

Based on the advanced inquiries for new merchandise, volume during the second six months of the current year will run ahead of the comparative figures for 1933 by 25 to 40 per cent, despite the smaller returns from the drought-stricken areas, as retailers in all parts of the country are expecting demand to swing abruptly upward, as soon as the new models will have been displayed. This will bring sales for 1934 to a conservatively-estimated total of 4,550,000 sets, as compared with the record peak year of 1929, when 4,438,000 sets were sold, with a retail value of $592,068,000, less tubes. Sales of automobile radio sets alone are expected to run to 750,000 units.

Radio wholesalers are operating under the General Wholesaling Code and the supplementary Radio Wholesaling Code. It is expected that the Radio Wholesale Code Authority will be functioning in all detail soon, which will lead to the elimination of some of the encumbering excrescences which have been retarding the progress of the trade, according to a survey of the radio industry, which has just been completed by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Gross revenues of broadcasting companies for the first six months of the year ranged from 25 to 50 per cent higher than in 1933, with the percentage of gain during the third and fourth quarters expected to be equally as large. As deficits of the year preceding have been replaced by profits, the cash position of the leading manufacturers has been improved, and with the present firmness of prices and the greater stability of the listed securities of these companies, 1934 gives indication of closing with the industry, as a whole, in the best position reached in five years.

Product Is Improved

While the decided improvement in general economic conditions has been the largest single factor in the remarkable showing made, the radio industry itself has contributed a major portion to the progress, due to the ceaseless efforts of manufacturers to improve their product. Even during the unfavorable years of 1930 and 1931, new designs for the appearance and performance of the sets were being passed on constantly to consumers, thus maintaining employment and pay rolls at a relatively higher degree than most of the other large industries.

In the Analysis of the 1933 Operating Averages of 229 Retailers of Radios, made by the statistical department of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., it was found that a net profit was made by 142 concerns, or 61.01 per cent of the total number. These concerns had total 1933 net sales of $3,151,700, or 72.57 per cent of the total volume.

Of the 229 retailers reporting, with total 1933 net sales of $4,342,700, a net loss was shown by only 87 concerns, or by 37.99 per cent of the total number. These concerns had total 1933 net sales of $1,191,000, or 27.43 per cent of the total volume. In the analysis by Federal Reserve districts, it was revealed that net profits were largest in Dallas, Kansas City, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Richmond, New York, and Cleveland, in the order named.

The World's Business

Carrying Out the Silver Purchase Act II

FURTHER results of the Silver Purchase Act all depend upon the amount of American silver purchases. So far nearly 100,000,000 ounces have been bought. The aim is to acquire over a billion ounces. In accumulating such a vast amount of metal, the United States must draw upon China for its supply, as there is not enough loose silver in the rest of the world to meet such a huge demand. If silver standard China gives up its silver, it will be giving up its standard money. It is not likely to do so—at least in any large quantity. But, if it refuses, and applies an embargo, then China will automatically leave the silver standard. Thus, the United States would not only not get its silver; it would be responsible for a step the repercussion of which, while incalculable, would certainly be the opposite of the intended effects of the Silver Purchase Act. It is desired to encourage other countries to adopt silver as standard money, not discourage them.

If China went off silver, the main commercial prop of the silver market would be taken away. For China is by far the chief purchaser of silver. Those interests which pushed through the silver program because of its help to the price of silver might ponder the ultimate effect on that price if China were forced into some non-silver standard. They used to assail Britain for what they persisteritly described as "dropping India off the silver standard." By this was meant the move made by India in 1926 to go on a gold standard. India then began to accumulate gold, and, to the distress of the silver producers, sold silver on world markets for it, thus helping to break the price of silver. It would be a curious form of compensation to drive China off silver.

* * *

In yesterday's article I showed how the 50 per cent tax on profits arising out of silver transactions hit the bankers in connection with their perfectly proper hedging operations. It also has the same effect on American refiners. They, too, hedge their silver transactions. But in their case the incidence is only one of many burdensome restrictions which, taken together may mean the loss to the United States of a great deal of its refining business.

The American silver refining capacity is much in excess of the mined metal available. Much of the work is done on non-mine silver, which comes to the refineries from all over the world in the form of silver scrap. For instance, last year large quantities of Chinese coins and sycee and Russian remelted silver were shipped to the United States for this purpose. Under the Silver Purchase Act the refiners can obtain relief from the tax on hedging operations on such transactions. But they are actually liable for the tax on any profit that might have been made by the seller. How is it possible for the American refiner to undertake the responsibility of swearing to the profit made by, say, a London supplier? Of course it is impossible. Therefore the American refiners may be forced to let this business go to foreign competitors. The effect of the act should logically be to stimulate American refining business, not to retard it. It should be affording a great deal of new business to the American refineries in refining the huge amount of silver scheduled for purchase.

The tax, as has been said, is aimed at the elimination of speculation. Here, again, the opposite is likely to happen, not, of course in the United States, but abroad. The tax has sufficed to put the silver market in New York in the doldrums, with the prospect, if the American metal is nationalized (in accordance with the provisions of the act), of closing it altogether. But no American tax can get at foreign interests. Nor can any regulation issued in Washington discourage foreign speculation. At this time the entire world market is looking expectantly at the rapid growth in American purchases. In view of the huge demand still to come, widespread speculation has been fostered, and it may yet develop into manipulation at the expense of the American taxpayer. For, if the world market is narrowed by the disappearance of New York trading, then manipulation is so much easier. It is odd to recall that a trading market was encouraged in the United States so as to ward off just this possibility. The cry then was against the London brokers. If a silver market could be developed in the United States, it was said, it would remove any temptation on the part of foreign interests to rig the price.

* * *

The basic cause of the American non-speculators' difficulties in regard to the tax prohibition is that the impost is self-contradictory. In principle it is an income tax, and the regulations for its enforcement correspond in certain respects to the income tax regulations. Actually, the tax is levied on each transaction on which there is a profit. If this tax had been based on NET silver profits acquired in the course of the year (as in case of the income tax) or over some other period of time, nearly all the complications already enumerated would not have arisen. As the law stands, however, each profitable transaction is taxed separately and, with certain exceptions, no allowance is made for offsetting losses on other transactions. Clearly such an impost is in need of revision.

H. B. E.

Rice Mill Trade Welcomes Marketing Act Revisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—The rice milling industry of Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Tennessee welcomes the amendments to the marketing agreement and licensing which became effective July 21.

The amendments, approved by millers of at least 65 per cent of the volume of the industry, are designed to give more equal representation to small millers and to induce a freer rice market.

Insurance Head Asks Liquidation Of Title Concerns

Van Schaick Says Orderly Sale Would Increase Value of Assets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—Liquidation of the bulk of the title and mortgage companies, of which there are 17 in process of rehabilitation under state supervision, has been recommended to Gov. Herbert Lehman by George S. Van Schaick, state superintendent of insurance.

The report proposes an orderly method of liquidation which will not damage the interests of mortgagees, certificate holders or other creditors of the title and mortgage companies. There is to be no immediate sale of any assets where such a sale would mean a sacrifice of true value.

There is to be no interruption of temporary mortgage servicing, now being provided by the superintendent through the medium of new corporations organized for that purpose by him at the time of rehabilitation last August. This servicing is, in fact, to be extended through the creation of further new separate agencies on a permanent, liquid basis where there is a need for them.

No Sacrifice of Values

The report emphasizes that liquidation is not a newly contemplated proposal, but rather a logical continuation of the superintendent's rehabilitation program in which it is the third stage. All the processes of rehabilitation have been moving in the direction of liquidation, and the superintendent now deems that the time for liquidation has arrived.

"In the opinion of the insurance department," says Superintendent Van Schaick's report, "the time has come to apply for orders of liquidation of most of the old title and mortgage companies which are in rehabilitation. In a few companies no final determination of this question has yet been made.

"Liquidation will not affect certificate holders or other creditors adversely because:

"First: Liquidation will not involve any sale or other disposition of the guaranteed mortgages that underlie certificates or that are held singly by investors. These mortgages are security for the repayment to certificate holders and to the holders of whole mortgages of the monies that they invested with the title and mortgage companies.

"Second: Liquidation will not require any sacrifice of the true values of the assets of the companies themselves. These assets will be liquidated in an orderly manner and will be held until fair prices can be obtained for them.

"Third: Provision will be made to continue the servicing of mortgages without interruption. The same high standards of servicing which have been sought to be maintained heretofore in the rehabilitation program will be continued."

Will Help Investors

Reasons for the liquidation proposals are twofold, according to the superintendent. First, it is mandatory upon the superintendent to move from rehabilitation into liquidation when it is apparent that further efforts to remove the causes of company delinquency are futile; and, second, liquidation will permit a determination of the extent of the claims against each of the closed companies, an imperative factor in the winding up of their affairs.

In his concluding paragraphs the superintendent says that the orderly liquidation of those companies that are beyond reconstruction would increase the assets to which such investors can look for a rehabilitation of their savings.

As a further step in liquidation, the superintendent contemplates consolidation of some of the New York City companies in the interests of economy and efficiency. A similar move was made recently in the consolidation of the servicing business of the three Westchester County companies in a new separate corporation.

Wheat Growers Sent Second AAA Payment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has begun distributing more than $30,000,000 as second payment among wheat producers who are filing certificates of compliance on their adjustment contracts.

The first block of checks to cover the second installment of the 1933 payment went to 58 contracting growers in Ralls County, Mo.

Completion of these second installment payments will raise the total benefit payments under the wheat allotment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to approximately $98,000,000, as $67,302,725 had already been placed in growers' hands on July 20. The second installment is at the rate of 9 cents per bushel. From this each producer's pro rata share of the expenses incurred by the local association is deductible.

Securities Act Seen As Aid to Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 26

REASSURING words for the business and investment world were spoken yesterday by Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, at a luncheon of the National Press Club here. It was the first speech of the chairman since taking office and was favorably interpreted by Wall Street and business interests generally.

Mr. Kennedy stated that there would be no vindictiveness in the enforcement of the act regulating stock exchanges, but instead an endeavor to encourage ligitimate market operations. He stated that business would be protected and have the opportunity to prosper if it did "the right thing." "We of the Securities and Exchange Commission think of ourselves as the means of bringing new life into the body of the security business," he said.

He said that the whole motive of Security Act was to be found in the effort to make finance more responsible. "No honest man — no decent institution which seeks to render service, need fear the regulations that have been set up," was the assertion.

Hudson Motor Car Quarter Net Best Since 1931 Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—The Hudson Motor Car Company reports a consolidated net profit of $184,685 after all charges, including depreciation of $509,591 and provision for price protection to dealers incident to recent price reductions, for the quarter ended June 30.

Profit for the quarter was equivalent to 12 cents a share on 1,596,660 no par shares outstanding. The net profits for the period were the largest reported for any quarterly period since the second quarter of 1931. Net profits for the second quarter of 1933 were $164,540, equal to 10 cents a share.

Factory shipments for the first six months of 1934 were the most favorable for any semi-annual period since 1930, and exceeded the total for each full year 1931 to 1933, inclusive, but due to labor difficulties in the motor industry during the first six weeks of the year, which had an unfavorable effect on the first quarter's earnings, the company showed a loss from operations for the half year. The figures for the six months show a net loss of $618,160, after charges and depreciation, as compared with a loss of $1,326,465 reported for the first half of 1933.

Factory shipments for the six months totaled 65,810 cars, including Hudsons and Terrapianes, an increase of 186 per cent, compared with shipments of 23,002 in the first half of 1933. First half shipments totaled 24,519 in 1932; 45,470 in 1931, and 87,172 in 1930. These figures include export and Canadian deliveries.

Moser Now Heads American Institute Of Fats and Oils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26—Mr. C. O. Moser, for more than a decade actively identified with the leadership of the cotton coöperative marketing movement, tendered his resignation this week as vice-president and secretary of the American Cotton Coöperative Association to head the recently formed Institute of American Fats and Oils, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Moser told his board that he felt his work of organizing the various state bodies and his assistance in building up the large central marketing organization for cotton farmers was largely completed. He said he believed the field offered with the institute was a continuation of his efforts to secure better prices for producers of farm and livestock products.

Mr. Moser will actively engage in the work of the institute about Aug. 1. In discussing its aims, he said:

"The purposes of the institute are to bring about state and national policies that will give preferential consideration to the producers of home grown fats and oils to stimulate the increased consumption of these products. . . . In line with the activities of the American Cotton Coöperative Association processors of these fats and oil products plan a national campaign looking to the increased consumption of these products, the reduction of the carryover and the consequent increase in price of these raw materials. . . ."

The institute is to be composed of farmer and processing organizations including the Acca, the American National Live Stock Association, National Peanut Growers Association, National Soy Bean Association, Institute of Cotton Seed Food Oils and the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Farm Bureau Extends Coöperative Idea by Purchasing Closed Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBION, Ind., July 26—Purchase of a closed bank by the members of the Noble County Farm Bureau Coöperative Association has carried the coöperative program another step forward here. This agricultural community had already proven it could function coöperatively in combined selling and buying, in the distribution of tractors and other farm machinery, and in educational and social enterprises, it is stated.

With numerous banks throughout the county closed, the coöperative farmers, finding themselves pinched for banking accommodations and office facilities, bought one of the closed banks and started a credit union. The purchase was made through savings effected by members in coöperative buying and the sale of preferred stock.

Five hundred and sixty members have, through their patronage, earned from one to 59 $5 shares of common stock and 650 additional patrons have earnings that they have applied to stock, according to Mr. Herman L. Butz, secretary of the association.

Through this and other enterprises, the association of farmers is making capital serve the people "instead of the people serving capital." Some claim this is resulting in a new social order in this county.

Unemployment Is Off 31 Per Cent From June, 1933

June Total Rises, However, by 1.1 P. C. Over May—Rail Workers Gain

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—During June of this year, the unemployment figure stood at 7,934,000, an increase of 89,000, or 1.1 per cent from May, 1934, a drop of 5,269,000 or 39.9 per cent from the total in March, 1933, when unemployment was at its highest point, and a drop from June a year ago of 3,597,000 or 31.2 per cent, according to an estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board.

The increase in unemployment from May to June was the first increase since January, 1934. Of the total increase, 37,000 occurred in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 60,000 in trade, and 2000 in extraction of minerals. In transportation there was a decline in unemployment of 34,000.

As compared with the situation in March, 1933, unemployment in June, 1934, was 60.5 per cent lower in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 14.3 per cent lower in transportation; 54.2 per cent lower in trade; 28.5 per cent lower in domestic and personal service; and 20 per cent lower in extraction of minerals.

In this estimate the workers employed through the Public Works Administration are counted as employed. Emergency workers employed under government auspices, usually part time, in lieu of direct unemployment relief are counted as unemployed.

The following table shows the number of unemployed workers in the various industrial groups in March, 1933, June, 1933, May, 1934, and June, 1934.

Number of unemployed in thousands	June, 1933	May, 1934	June, 1934
Industrial Group			
Extract of minerals	625	459 (1)	461
Manufact. and mech.	5,375	2,498 (1)	2,535
Transportation	1,321	1,398	1,364
Trade	1,689	913	973
Domestic & per serv.	592	439 (1)	434
Not specified (2)	501	415	416
Other industries	296	296	296
All industries	10,399	6,417	6,479
Alwncs for new workers since 1930 census	1,132	1,428	1,455
Total unemployed	11,531	7,845	7,934

(1) Revised.

(2) This group includes agriculture, forestry and fishing, public service, and professional service. The number given is that of the unemployed in 1930, no figures being available from which later changes in unemployment can be computed.

Standard Brands Income Is Higher In Second Quarter

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—Standard Brands, Inc., and subsidiary companies report a net income of $4,087,861 for the three months ended June 30, equal after surplus credits and charges and preferred dividends, to 31 cents a share on 12,645,379 shares of common stock.

This compares with $4,302,626, or 33 cents a share on 12,644,269 shares for the first quarter of this year with $3,567,139, or 27.24 cents a share on 12,645,236 shares of common for the second quarter of 1933. After dividends and charges, surplus for the second quarter was $1,533,716, compared with $541,433 for the second quarter of last year.

For the six months ended June 30, net income applicable to the parent company was $8,390,587, or 64 cents a share as compared with $6,747,199, or 51 cents a share in the first half of 1933. The statement of earnings, both for the quarter and the six months, includes operations of certain foreign subsidiaries for periods ended April 30 or May 31 of the respective years.

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Helen Jacobs Enters Final At Expense of Mrs. Harris

Former Mary Greef Able to Win Only Three Games on Her Own Service in Sea Bright Tennis —Carolin Babcock in Title Round

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 26—Helen H. Jacobs blasted another opponent of major importance off the court this morning when the national champion entered the final round of the women's singles in the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club invitation lawn tennis tournament at the expense of Mrs. Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City. Mrs. Harris managed to win three games on her own service, the second in the first set, and the other two late in the second. The balance of the match was all for Miss Jacobs, whose deep hard driven shot had Mrs. Harris unable to make returns. The score was 6—1, 6—2.

In the other semifinal match, Carolin Babcock encountered the newest sensation, Gracyn Wheeler, and the latter took the first set, 6—3, with her more varied repertoire of shots.

But in the second set, the younger player weakened in accuracy, and the hard drives of Miss Babcock gave her the set at 6—2.

Miss Wheeler ran up a lead of 4—2 in the final set, but hammering shots by Miss Babcock brought her into the lead at 5—4, and a final drive by Miss Babcock gave her the set and match, 3—6, 6 2, 6—4.

Henry S. Prusoff of Seattle, Wash. furnished the sensation yesterday. The Pacific-Northwest star, utilizing his height and powerful service to great advantage, reversed the Huntington result by defeating Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, who ranks fifth nationally, after a hard battle, at 4—6, 6—1, 6—2. Mangin held his own on service and took the initial set on a break in the ninth game. But the balance of the match was all in favor of Prusoff, who was out-generaling Mangin with his place shots and volleys.

The other three leading players all managed to come through to the semifinals, but were all in trouble at times from their opponents. Bryan M. Grant and John W. Van Ryn fought on even terms for the first two sets with the latter taking the first set from the diminutive Atlantan, 8—6, but losing the second, 6—4. In the third and deciding set, however, Grant settled down to his most brilliant play, and utilizing his newly-developed volley play ran off with the set without losing a game, the score being 6—8, 6—4, 6—0.

R. Berkeley Bell also had a battle to conquer John McDiarmid, as he weakened somewhat as the match proceeded, but retained enough skill to pull out the match in straight sets, 6—3, 11—9.

The real battle of the day brought victory to Wilmer L. Allison over Wilmer Hines after more than an hour and a half of play Hines, whose victories recently over Frank Parker have also placed him in line for a first 10 position was three times at set point in the first set, and also threatened all the way through the second set before Allison won at 14—12, 6—4.

Elizabeth Ryan, paired with Helen Jacobs scored easily in the ladies' doubles, swamping Mae Cuervorst and Gracyn Wheeler, 6—1, 6—0. A lively set-to between youthful heroes of the recent clay-court championship finished up the day with all sorts of doubles fireworks. Grant and Parker emerged winners over C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2. The summary:

Sea Bright Invitation Tennis Tournament, Ladies' Singles—Third Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City, defeated Mae Cuervorst, Wichita, 6—0, 6—8, 6—4.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, won from Mrs. Penelope Anderson McBride, Short Hills, by default.

Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, defeated Baroness Maud Levi, Minden, Nev., 6—3, 8—6.

Ladies' Doubles—Second Round

Miss Jacobs and Miss Ryan defeated Miss Cuervorst and Miss Wheeler, 6—1, 6—0.

Semifinal Round

Helen Jacobs defeated Mrs. Harris, 6—1, 6—2.

Carolin Babcock defeated Gracyn Wheeler, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Singles—Third Round

Wilmer Allison, Austin, defeated Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., 14—12, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, 6—3, 11—9.

Bryan M. Grant, Atlanta, defeated John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—8, 6—4, 6—0.

Henry S. Prusoff, Seattle, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's Doubles—Second Round

Allison and Van Ryn defeated Ralph Minnich and Frederick Whitman, 6—4, 6—1.

Grant and Parker defeated J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

Mangin and Bell defeated Martin Buxby and Bert Weltens, 9—7, 4—6, 6—3.

Prusoff and Hines defeated Robert Bryan and McDiarmid, 6—3, 6—4.

Marston Again After Shenecosset Golf Cup

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 26 (AP)—Max Marston, the Philadelphia Walker Cup golfer, today began his annual task of seeing that no one else wins the cup he donated several years ago for the annual Shenecossett Cup tournament.

Marston, who spends his summers at Eastern Point, where the tourney is played, won the first Shenecosset trophy in 1929. He donated another to replace it with the stipulation that anyone but Marston could win it permanently by three victories. Since then he has won the tourney three times, making six victories in all in the past eight years.

Today's 18-hole qualifying round was scheduled to reduce the field to 32.

English Intercounty Closing Cricket Scores

LONDON, July 26 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores in first-class cricket matches getting under way yesterday:

Players 263 (Leslie Ames, 76, Maurice Leyland 80); Gentlemen 35 for no wickets, at Lords.

Hampshire 334 for seven (Arnold 53, Moore 159); against Somerset, at Bournemouth.

Surrey 275; Derby 10 for no wickets, at Ilkeston.

Northamptonshire 376 for seven (Timms 181, Matthews 100); against Essex, at Clacton.

Sussex 217 (Wilson 69, Watt four for 56); Kent 165 for three (Woolley 69), at Maidstone.

Lancashire 324 for three (Hawkwood 55, Iddon 72, Tyldsley 89 not out, Farrimond 61 not out); against Gloucester, at Manchester.

Worcestershire 180 (Gibbons 57); Yorkshire 170 for one (Barber 58, Hutton 75 not out), at Worcester.

State Favorites Topple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURNDALE, Mass., July 26—Massachusetts State junior golf reached the quarterfinals yesterday after a disastrous day for favorites. No less than seven good prospects for the junior title were eliminated on the Woodland golf course. Among those to drop out unexpectedly were Edward Quinn, Wildwood; Harry Graff, North Shore, co-medalist; Herbert Lundquist, Wachusett; Francis Galvin, Commonwealth; Harry P. Hood Jr., Tedesco; Thomas O'Leary, Sharon, and Arthur V. Rogers, Winchester. It was the first match Graff has lost in caddy and high school competition in two years.

Brundage to Visit Germany

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Association, is on his way to Europe to decide among other things whether the United States will send a team to Germany for the 1936 Olympic Games. After attending the meeting of the International Amateur Athletic Federation at Stockholm, Brundage will visit Germany to observe conditions in regard to the Jewish question. The Olympic Association has authorized him to act upon the German invitation to the 1936 games. He sailed last night.

Rockledge Open, Aug. 11, 12, 13

HARTFORD, Conn., July 25 (AP)—Many of the country's leading golfers are expected to enter the second Rockledge open championship slated for Aug. 11, 12 and 13, it was said last night by W. W. Sherman, owner of the club. The event is to follow the Rochester open, and practically all of the stars competing at Rochester are expected at Rockledge. A $2000 purse, with a $500 first prize, has been guaranteed by the local club's officials. The first open, two years ago, was won by Willie Macfarlane, former national open champion, who defeated Paul Runyan, White Plains (N. Y.) star, after a playoff for first prize.

Australians Beat Durham

SUNDERLAND, Eng., July 26 (Canadian Press)—Ten thousand spectators saw the touring Australians overwhelm Durham's eleven at the start of their northern tour yesterday. L. O'B. Fleetwood-Smith collared seven of the Durham wickets at an average cost of three runs. The scores: Durham, 73 (Fleetwood-Smith seven for 21); Australians, 210 for three wickets (E. H. Bromley, 97).

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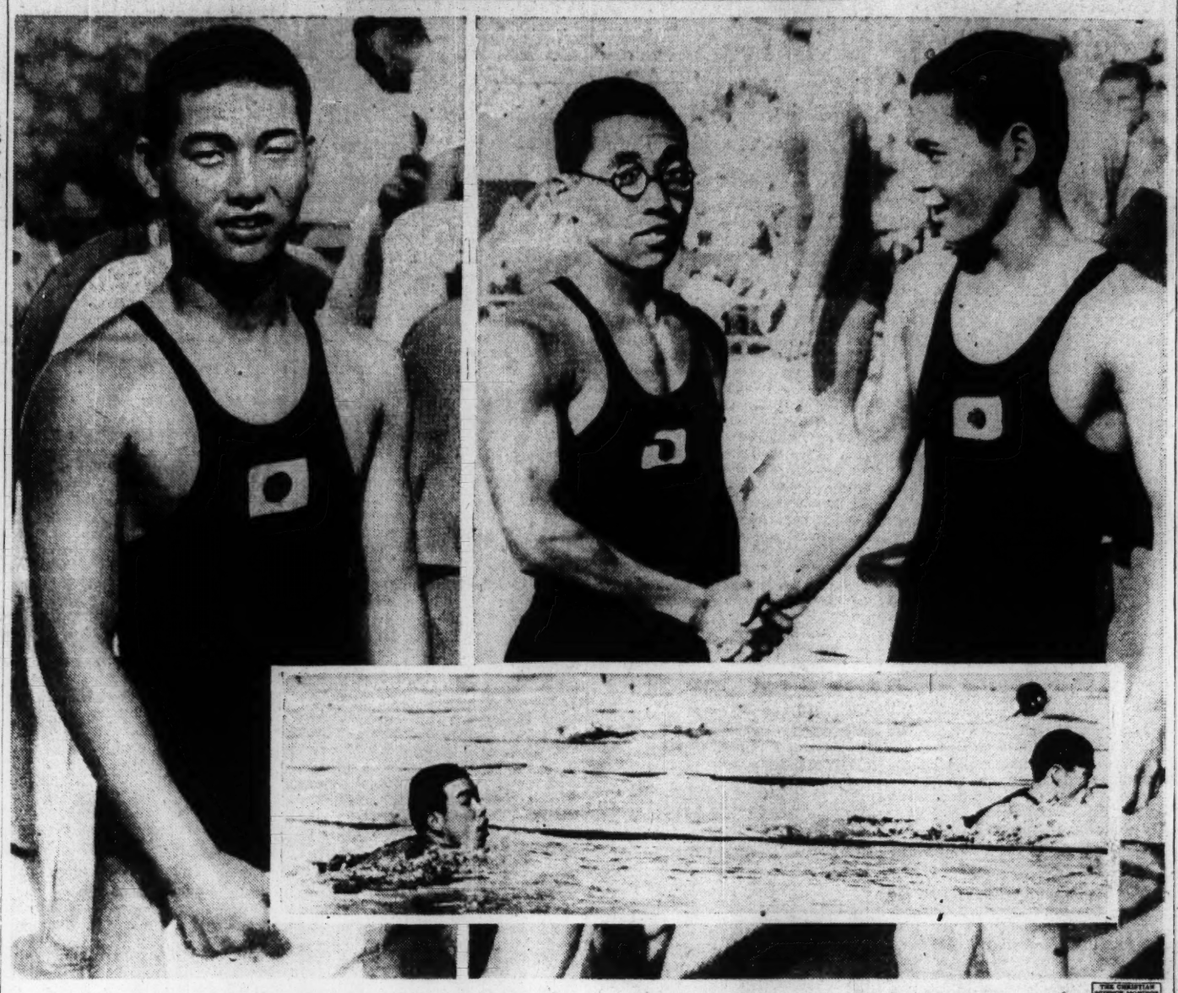

Left: Yasuki Miyazaki, Olympic 100-Meter Freestyle Champion. Pair Shaking Hands: Kusuo Kitamura (Right), Winner, and Shozo Makino, Second, 1500-Meter Freestyle in 1932 Olympics. Inset: Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Right, and Reizo Kioke, Finishing First and Second in Olympic 200-Meter Breaststroke Event. They Are Shown Riding High in the Water by Short, Rapid Strokes, Eliminating the Coasting Phase.

By Clarence A. Bush

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE course of preparing these interviews, I found the coaches and swimmers without exception wanted to talk about the Japanese. They are still trying to explain the unexpected success of these Orientals at the Olympic Games in 1932. It was the consensus the Japanese suddenly became swimming conscious, just as Americans now seem bicycle conscious, so the finest thought and energy of the nation is concentrated on this sport. The enthusiasm of the Japanese swimmers, their attitude of patriotic sacrifice, was commented on.

"They time the armstroke faster and get more of a propeller action with the feet," said Coach E. W. McGillivray, who has taught a similar variation of the crawl several years at University of Chicago. The coach and his brother, Perry M. McGillivray, were members of a group of swimmers credited with originating the leg action which distinguishes the American from the Australian crawl.

Japanese differences do not appear important when stated in general terms, but close examination discloses factors which may account for some increased effectiveness.

"The Japanese," said Coach McGillivray, "reduce the pull in the armstroke and emphasize the push, saving effort. The power is applied on what would be the last half of the ordinary armstroke. The hand is used as a pusher on which the body lunges forward." This lunge makes use of the weight of the body, which saves energy.

Hand Is Used as Pusher

The right-hand stroke, for example, throws the body up and forward. When this happens the left hand must get into the water quickly. The left hand is brought out of the water short and thrown directly forward. As the Japanese shorten the pull, the forward reach is reduced, and the hand goes earlier into the push. The short power stroke and quick recovery account for the faster arm timing.

The original American crawl leg action was more or less of a stiff thrash from the hip up and down, with the power on the down thrash. The new action is a relaxed undulation with the power on the up thrash.

"It is not the leg thrash which propels," said Coach McGillivray, "but the water flowing down the leg and off the foot. If you relax the knee and ankle enough, the water flowing off the foot revolves it, so the two feet are making circles like boat propellers."

Thrashing down, he explained, takes energy applied in an unaccustomed way and stiffens the leg. The Japanese, applying power on the upstroke, employ the limb the same as in walking, calling more natural powers into play. Power applied on one foot in the upstroke, toward the surface of the water, drives the other foot down in a cross-reflex action. The downstroke is thus made with more relaxation. Water flowing off the instep in the downstroke provides the greatest propulsion.

Employ Limb as in Walking

"If your legs are relaxed enough," he said, "you cannot help using the foot in this manner. And, with the foot circling, you get a constant instead of intermittent flow off the top and bottom surfaces of the foot."

This relaxed leg action is less tiring, he said, and accounts for the ability of the Japanese to use the legs faster, not only in the short but also in the middle and long distances.

While swimmers in other countries may not take the sport so seriously, these observations indicate the swimmer who wants to become extraordinary must train, study and devote himself to swimming. He cannot expect some magic wand to turn him into a champion overnight without effort on his part. Admitting the Japanese had peculiarities in their crawl stroke, the coaches asserted this was due to Oriental mannerisms, not to any important change in the stroke. They used their arms faster. They used their legs as fast in the middle-distance races as in the sprints. But increasing the pace is not changing the stroke.

One coach related how the Japanese practiced for hours every day as the games drew near. When other national teams would work out for an hour or so, come and go, the Japanese, who were in the water first, were the last out, putting about four hours a day into training. This may be too much work for you. It is too much for most American swimmers. One coach said the success of the Japanese was due to the youth of the swimmers, thinking perhaps they mature earlier. Another said it was their light, skinny frames; they developed powerful motors and, having little weight to carry, were able to sustain much faster paces. They all swam "right on top of the water," whether for short or middle distances.

Practiced for Hours

Japanese newspapers were largely responsible for the Oriental craze for swimming, it was declared. They invited Weissmuller and Borg and a number of other great swimmers to Japan in 1928, just after the Olympics. Those stars performed before amazingly large crowds, and the Japanese swimming candidates saw how the best foreigners got their results.

This is a good hint for anybody who has a chance to see champions perform. Go and see them do their stuff. Even if you cannot pick out all the technical points, you can absorb a general picture of the action which is bound to influence your own stroke. There is one danger in this, however, according to the coaches Do not imitate Jack Medica, the present leading freestyle champion in the United States, because, like the Japanese in one way, he gets there because of his powerful motor, and unlike them in another way, he wins in spite of bad form.

After showing the youth of Japan how the great swimmers performed, the newspapers promoted the construction of swimming pools, and hundreds were built. Communities and the nation recruited the youth of the land for swimming training with all the enthusiasm of war conscription. Just two years after the visit of the foreign stars, an American team went to Japan and the Japanese defeated the Americans. The Japanese swimmers, according to the coaches, were much younger than ours. Two years after this, 1932, the Japanese came to the Olympic Games in California with an entirely new crop of young swimmers. Having burned out most of the earlier crop, they made a new selection and swept the lanes at Los Angeles.

Hundreds of Pools Built

Coaches here anticipate if the Japanese win the next Olympics, which is quite likely, it will be with an entirely different group.

The lesson to be learned from this comment is for the swimmer to develop slowly during school age, not to swim too much or too fast in early adolescence, but to aim at reaching the first peak of performance around 18 years of age. Then he has a chance to continue to improve for seven or eight years, instead of making a one or two-year flash and then retiring from the game. This is the opposite of the Japanese method. As in many things between the Occident and the Orient, each considers the other's methods upside down.

Tomorrow: Breathing for Swimming Strength

Buffalo West Siders Enter Powerful Crew

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., July 26 (AP)—The Buffalo West Side Rowing Club, which has been successful along the Welland Canal for the past two years, again presented a powerful array of contenders today in the fifty-third annual Royal Canadian Henley Regatta.

The Buffalo club was rated as the only outstanding rival for such strong Canadian aggregations as the Toronto Argonauts, Toronto Dons and Hamilton Leanders. The Detroit Wyandottes were expected to enter several events, but their oarsmen were reported to be somewhat below par this year.

N. Y. State Golf Medalist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 26—Richard Chapman of Blind Brook, Port Chester, edged Eddie Driggs, the titleholder, to win the qualifying medal in the New York state amateur championship here yesterday, with a par-shattering score of 70 on the Sagamore Golf Club course. Driggs, Cherry Valley golfer, scored even par figures, 72, to place second to Chapman.

Chicago Cricketers Win

WINNIPEG, July 25 (Canadian Press)—The visiting Chicago Cricket Club marked up its second victory in two days to improve its point standing in the six-game series with Winnipeg clubs. The victory at the expense of the Hudson Bay Cricket Club gave Chicago two victories, two draws and one lost game. The final game will be played today. The tourists scored 89 runs to 56 compiled by the locals.

No Upsets

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 26 (AP)—Play in the White Mountains and New Hampshire state tennis championship tournament progressed toward the final rounds yesterday without upsets.

Women's Golf Play Increased

Surveys made annually during the depression among the professional golfers show that each year from 1930 to 1933, inclusive, women's golf play increased an average of 11 per cent.

Major League Baseball

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	58	33	.637
Chicago	56	35	.615
St. Louis	53	36	.596
Boston	46	48	.489
Pittsburgh	41	45	.477
Brooklyn	39	52	.429
Philadelphia	39	52	.429
Cincinnati	29	60	.326

Results July 25

Boston 2, Cincinnati 1.
Boston 7, Cincinnati 3.
Other games postponed.

A pair of home runs gave the Boston Braves a double victory over the Cincinnati Reds yesterday at Braves Field. Arthur Whitney hit one in the first game to give Huck Betts a 2-to-1 triumph over Silas Johnson in a pitchers' battle. Marty McManus won the second contest when he drove one of Allyn Stout's pitches into the left-center field bleachers with the bases full in the sixth inning. The Braves won this game, 7 to 3. Chick Hafey of the Reds hit two home runs during the afternoon. All other games in the National League were postponed because of rain and wet grounds.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
San Francisco	21	10	.677
Los Angeles	18	13	.581
Missions	18	13	.581
Hollywood	17	14	.548
Oakland	16	15	.516
Seattle	16	15	.516
Sacramento	11	20	.355
Portland	7	24	.226

Results July 25

Missions 3, Hollywood 2.
Seattle 8, Sacramento 5.
Oakland 10, Portland 4.
San Francisco 6, Los Angeles 3.

Hockey-Golfer Leading

PORT CREDIT, Ont., July 25 (Canadian Press)—With a par-shattering 68 for the first half of the 36-hole medal play for the Ontario open golf title, Gordon Brydson yesterday took a lead over early finishers. Playing over his home course, Brydson, former professional hockey player, put together two rounds in 34 to get a three-point lead over his nearest rival, Lex Robson of Islington. Willie Lamb of Lambton went around in 72 for third position.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	57	34	.626
New York	55	34	.618
Cleveland	50	40	.556
Boston	49	44	.527
St Louis	40	44	.476
Washington	43	49	.467
Philadelphia	35	54	.393
Chicago	31	61	.337

Results July 25

New York 5, St. Louis 4.
Boston 9, Detroit 7.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 4, Washington 0.

Sammy Byrd made only one hit yesterday afternoon at Sportsman's Park, but it was a home run with two mates on base and gave the New York Yankees a 5-to-4 victory over the St. Louis Browns. As Detroit was beaten by Boston, the Yanks advanced to within one game of the leading Tigers in the American League race. When Byrd connected, the Browns were out in front by the score of 4 to 2. Lazzeri also hit a homer for the Yankees. Hildebrand and Earnshaw of the Indians and White Sox respectively won their games yesterday, but they had little effect on the standing.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	15	8	.652
Memphis	16	11	.593
Atlanta	14	11	.560
Nashville	13	11	.542
Knoxville	10	14	.417
Little Rock	10	14	.417
Birmingham	9	13	.409
Chattanooga	8	13	.381

Results July 25

New Orleans 5, Birmingham 2.
Atlanta 2, Nashville 1.
Little Rock 4, Memphis 3.
Memphis 6, Little Rock 4.
Only games scheduled.

Pendergast Turns Pro

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Bill Pendergast of Waltham, Mass., star quarterback and captain last year of the Manhattan College football team, yesterday signed a contract with the New York Giants of the National Professional Football League. He is the fourth local college star to be signed by the Giants, the others being Ed Danowski, Fordham captain and halfback last fall; John Del Isola, Fordham center, and Abe Scheuer, New York University tackle.

Endeavour's Amateur Crew Tastes Hard Work

ABOARD ENDEAVOUR, AT SEA, July 26 (AP)—The amateur crew of Endeavour, America's Cup challenger yesterday 600 miles on her way to the United States, got its first taste of hard work since leaving Gosport when put to work scrubbing the decks.

The last 24-hour run was 268 miles, with good sailing weather and a rising barometer. Noon position, 49 hours out of Gosport, was 45.45 degrees north latitude and 12.7 west longitude. All hands are fit and having a fine time.

English Intercounty Cricket Inclusive Championship Standing to July 24

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Team	W	L	In	bt	awr	pp	London, July 25 po	P.C
Sussex	11	0	5	3	0	300	203	67.66
Yorkshire	1	4	2	2	2	285	159	55.78
Lancashire	9	3	6	3	0	315	174	55.33
Derbyshire	8	4	3	3	1	285	148	51.92
Warw'kshire	8	4	3	3	2	300	152	50.66
N't'gh'msh'r	7	4	5	3	0	285	139	48.77
Kent	8	6	4	3	0	315	149	47.30
Gl'c'st'rsh're	8	9	1	2	1	315	135	42.85
Essex	6	4	2	7	1	300	125	41.66
Middlesex	5	6	4	1	2	270	106	39.25
Surrey	4	5	5	1	0	225	88	39.11
Gl'm'r'nsh'r	3	6	4	3	2	270	82	32.37
Lei'stershire	3	7	1	5	0	240	65	27.08
W'rcs'y'rshir	3	7	2	6	0	270	73	27.03
Somerstshire	3	7	0	6	0	240	63	26.25
Hampshire	2	8	6	2	0	270	66	24.44
Northampton-shire	1	14	1	1	0	255	23	9.01

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	63	39	.618
Toronto	60	42	.588
Rochester	59	44	.573
Albany	51	47	.520
Montreal	51	49	.510
Buffalo	47	55	.461
Syracuse	41	59	.410
Baltimore	29	66	.305

Results July 25

Albany 5, Buffalo 1.
Albany 3, Buffalo 2.
Syracuse 2, Toronto 1.
Syracuse 6, Toronto 5.
Newark 4, Rochester 1.
Other game postponed.

Wilson Advances Through an Upset In Canadian Tennis

TORONTO, July 26 (Canadian Press).—Ross Wilson, Toronto and district champion, whose erratic streaks have kept him from the top, scored the only upset on the third day of the Canadian tennis championships yesterday by defeating Donald Leahong, Jamaican titleholder, to gain the quarterfinals with a select field.

Spectacular as ever and far more steady, Wilson downed the smooth stroking Leahong in three sets, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5, and qualified to play Canada's No. 3 player, Gilbert Nunns of Toronto, today. Nunns was forced to three sets before ousting Gordon Shields of Toronto, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.

It was a day where the favorites generally advanced, losing only Leahong from their ranks. Walter Martin of Toronto, Davis Cup star, was the third seeded player to encounter difficulties, rallying to eliminate George Leclerc of Ottawa in impressive fashion after dropping the first set. The score was 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Bobby Murray of Montreal, Quebac titleholder, stopped Harry Dayes of Jamaica in straight sets, 6—0, 6—4, and Hal Surface of Kansas City won, 6—3, 8—6, from southpaw Eddie McKush of Winnipeg, Manitoba campion. Laird Watt of Montreal, filled the fourth berth in the top bracket by beating Henri Paul Emard of Montreal, 6—4, 6—1.

Marcel Rainville fo Montreal won a 6—3, 6—4 victory over Grant McLean of Toronto and will face the second United States challenger, Philip Castlen of the University of California, tomorrow. Castlen scored a surprisingly easy victory over Roland Longtin of Montreal, 6—2, 6—0.

England's Sailors Defeat Canadians

TORONTO, July 26 (Canadian Press)—The English team of dinghy sailors yesterday decisively defeated the Canadian quartet in the last of a series of International tests by 22¼ points to 14, finishing the series with six victories and one defeat for first place. Canada won four and lost three of the races.

The United States team from the Rochester Yachting Club dropped out of competition Tuesday after suffering six-straight setbacks. England's only defeat came Tuesday when Canada captured the first three places for an easy victory.

England obtained revenge yesterday when its boats, R. I. P. Lightning and East Light finished in that order with fourth position going to Riptide, the first Canadian dinghy to complete the six-mile race. Judy, Bonnie and Jupiter, the three other Canadian boats, followed Riptide to the finishing line and Canute of England was last. The summary:

1—R. I. P., S. Morrison, England	1:34:34
2—Lightning, J. Winter, England	1:38:14
3—East Light, P. Scott, England	1:35:43
4—Riptide, C. Bourke, Canada	1:35:58
5—Judy, S. Fleming, Canada	1:36:36
6—Bonnie, L. Haynes, Canada	1:36:57
7—Jupiter, R. Dixon, Canada	1:41:41
8—Canute, D. Beale, England	1:41:49

Dr. Alekhine Wins Match With Dr. Lasker to Lead

ZURICH, Switz., July 26 (AP)—Dr Alexander Alekhine of Paris, the world champion chess player, yesterday defeated Dr. Emanuel Lasker in the international tournament here and took the lead in standings.

F. Gygli of Switzerland scored an upset by winning from G. Stahlberg of Sweden. Dr. H. Joss of Switzerland drew against S. Rosselli of Italy.

Scores of the leaders are as follows: Alekhine, 10-2; Flohr, 9½-1½; Bogoljubow, 9-2; Euwe, 8½-2½; Lasker and Stahlberg, 7-5; Bernstein and Nimzowitsch, 6-5, and Johner, 5½-5½.

American Association

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Minneapolis	54	43	.557
Milwaukee	51	47	.520
Indianapolis	49	46	.516
Louisville	49	47	.510
Columbus	47	47	.500
St. Paul	45	49	.479
Kansas City	45	51	.469
Toledo	44	54	.449

Results July 25

Louisville 8, Columbus 4.
Milwaukee 14, Minneapolis 8.
Kansas City 5, St. Paul 4.
Indianapolis 6, Toledo 0.

Sarazen Rally Saves Champion In First Round

BUFFALO, July 26 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, the defending champion, put on one of Bill Bonthron's characteristic stretch drive "kicks" yesterday to stave off elimination and lead 15 other survivors into the second round of match play for the Professional Golfers Association title. Sarazen staged one of his famous garrison finishes to conquer Herman Barron, an unemployed New York pro, 3 and 2, after being 2 down with eight holes to go.

While Sarazen was waging a winning uphill fight two veteran former P. G. A. champions, Walter Hagen of Detroit and Leo Diegel of Philadelphia, fell before the sharpshooting of younger opponents.

Hagen played some of the greatest golf in his 25-year career, but he was hardly a match for the 10-under-par performance turned in by Denny Shute of Philadelphia, who triumphed over his celebrated opponent by 4 and 3.

Professional Golfers' Association of America—First Round

Al Watrous, Detroit, defeated Frank Ball, Haines Falls, N. Y., 8 and 7.

Ky Laffoon, Denver, defeated Horton Smith, Chicago, 12 and 10.

Harry Cooper, Chicago, defeated Bill Mehlhorn, Louisville, 4 and 2.

Gene Sarazen, New York, defeated Herman Barron, New York, 3 and 2.

Craig Wood, Hollywood, N. J., defeated Leo Fraser, Saginaw, Mich., 6 and 5.

Al Houghton, Washington, D. C., defeated George Christ, Rochester, N. Y., 7 and 6.

Denny Shute, Philadelphia, defeated Walter Hagen, Detroit, 4 and 3.

Dick Metz, Chicago, defeated Joe Paletti, Chicago, 6 and 5.

Tommy Armour, Chicago, defeated Al Nelson, Yardley, Penna., 4 and 3.

Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Johnny Farrell, Shorthills, N. J., 8 and 6.

John Revolta, Milwaukee, defeated Jim Foulis, Chicago, 7 and 6.

Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., defeated Bill Burke, Cleveland, 2 and 1.

Gene Kunes, Jeffersonville, Penna., defeated Orvill White, Overland, Mo., 3 and 2.

Bob Crowley, Dedham, Mass., defeated Eddie Loos, Chicago, 3 and 2.

Ted Turner, Clementon, N. J., defeated Willie Goggin, Salada Beach, Calif., 1 up (37 holes).

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PRATT AT MAIN STREET HARTFORD, CONN.

Clearance Sales-Highlight

GIRLS' DRESSES

(were 2.98) marked to $1.79

Just 73 dresses in prints and plain colors. Grand for school and good hard wear. Sizes 8 to 16.

SECOND FLOOR

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

HAMILTON & CO INC

UPPER CHAPEL STREET

Reliable Goods Only

For Summer Week-Ends

For You	Your Hostess
HATS $1.95	LINGERIE $1.95
Linen, all shades	Slips, etc.
BAGS $1.95	BALBRIGGANS $1.95
White	Something different
DRESSES	JEWELRY
For Tennis	For Summer Frocks

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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Elm Street Corner Orange

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

All Departments

10% to 30% Reductions

The New Haven Savings Bank

Is a Mutual Savings Bank Operated for the Benefit of Its Depositors.

There Being No Stockholders

Interest Paid Quarterly on Deposits $1.00 Will Start an Account

170 ORANGE STREET AT COURT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Don't Go Away Without

At least one white or pastel dress from Stackpole's Clearance Sale.

White and Pastel Dresses that were $12.75 NOW $8.75

Those that were $19.75 and $22.75 NOW $14.75

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Dodd's Hats that were $10.00 NOW $5.00

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Stackpole Moore Tryon

IMPORTERS

HARTFORD, CONN.

Labor's Worst Foes Are Reds And Racketeers—Often Deter Recognition by Employers

Industry Is Always Apprehensive of the Subversive Acts of Radicals Posing as Union Men—Unions Seek to Remedy Condition

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—If Mrs. Smythe Van Smythe, being out for a walk, encounters Mrs. Gotrox Quick, whom she has known since they were little girls picking up coal along the railroad track, and passes her with a frigid eye and without speaking, a social question may be opened that will set the small town or certain circles of a big city all a-twitter.

You might call it a question of recognition. But more than that is involved when labor unions and employers expostulate about recognition. It is then another kind of social question and a question of dollars and cents.

At first thought, one not familiar with big workshops may say to himself or herself:

"Why, what difference does it make? Why shouldn't the company recognize unions if they're there?"

Or, on the other hand: "Why should a lot of men make such a fuss over merely being recognized and calling themselves a union?"

Strikes Prove Expensive

The following table taken from Labor Department data shows the number of employees involved in strikes from 1916 through 1933 and the number of man-days lost in disputes.

	A	B
1916	1,599,917	30,000,000
1917	1,227,254	15,000,000
1918	1,239,989	17,000,000
1919	4,160,348	99,000,000
1920	1,463,054	34,000,000
1921	1,099,247	40,000,000
1922	1,622,562	39,000,000
1923	756,584	15,000,000
1924	654,641	21,000,000
1925	428,416	10,000,000
1926	329,592	8,000,000
1927	349,434	37,799,394
1928	357,145	31,556,947
1929	230,463	9,975,213
1930	158,114	2,770,388
1931	279,299	6,386,183
1932	242,826	6,462,973
1933	774,763	13,455,758
1934, Jan. to Ap., inc.	319,654	6,474,192

A—Workers involved in strikes.
B—Man-days lost in disputes. (Strikes and lockouts.)

Merely a Square Deal

Essentially, union recognition means that the employers will meet with the officials of a certain union and recognize them as the spokesmen for their employees in bargaining over wages, hours and working conditions.

An anti-union employer objects to this, first, on the ground which has been discussed, that he feels it is his privilege to deal with his own employees alone rather than with spokesmen for workers in many other plants, and rather than perhaps become involved in "jurisdictional" disputes between crafts.

His second objection is that he resents what he calls "outside agitators" who come among his workmen sowing seeds of discontent with conditions that theretofore were satisfactory. Union men will say that such workers often are contented merely because they do not know what is being withheld from them of the value of their labor but employers feel sure that unrest is often manufactured without good reason.

Suspicious of Leadership

A third objection is that the employer sometimes, even often, believes that the person who puts himself forward as a union spokesman does not in fact have the support or voice the sentiments of more than a small fraction of the workers for whom he assumes to speak. With this situation goes the fact that such a labor "leader" may be simply a racketeer employing thugs to intimidate willing workers away from their jobs, and demanding bribes from employers to let them back.

Fourth and finally, employers in general hold a horror of having to deal with any union which they suspect has been formed by or taken over by leaders who are Communists. There is basis for this, since it is known that the Communist agitator is not really interested in getting reasonable working conditions under the present organization of industry and government, but is using the strike simply as a form of incitement to revolution and the complete overthrow of the business system.

He uses one set of demands only as a prelude to another more impossible. His object, as avowed in Communist literature, is not to settle strikes, but to aggravate them and make them spread into general strikes and class warfare. He is out to obstruct and undermine private industry in every possible way as a means of proving capitalism unworkable. Little wonder that business men do not like to deal with him if they know it.

What Employers Need

Among the various arguments against union recognition it will be seen that all depend in large degree, as to their validity, upon the question of the character of the personal leadership of labor organizations, locally, in the craft, in the individual shop, or on a state, regional or national scale. Probably the protests most strongly urged by employers at present are those with regard to racketeering and Communism.

As to this, organized labor replies that it is heartily opposed to extortion and vandalism seeking to hide under its cloak, that it approved the adoption of a recent federal act aimed to stamp out such practices, and is coöperating with the Department of Justice in its enforcement.

Old-timers assert that "the boys" learned the idea from employers by being hired to embarrass some competitor, usually a newcomer in the construction business. Observers in a neutral position in industrial disputes believe that racketeering is on the decline.

Labor Bar to Communism

On the count of radicalism, officials of the American Federation of Labor declare their organization is the strongest bulwark America has against the inroads of Communism, that their members are conservative as regards preservation of property rights, that their tenets favor coöperating with industrial management rather than fomenting a class struggle, and that employers would do well to work with them in relieving the pressure of industrial grievances rather than adopting an intransigeant and standoffish attitude.

That there is some basis for believing a refusal to negotiate with regular unions tends to throw workers into the arms of radical and Communist agitators is illustrated in some of the recent labor troubles in the United States.

men on the Pacific Coast have been denied any free union contact with their employers for some 14 years since alleged use of terroristic practices put unionism under a shadow there. As a result the assurances of collective bargaining in the NIRA unleashed a wave of organization and of pent-up grievances that voiced itself in fury.

Where Reds Flourish

It is noticeable also that one of the bitterest labor situations in America is that in the steel industry's "captive" coal mines, where privileges of organization have been at a minimum, and that some of the most fertile areas for Communist recruiting agents are in the vegetable-growing fields where employers are unaccustomed and disinclined to deal with labor through organizations.

The business of sitting on the safety valve has notoriously destructive results. It explains one reason why union organizers consider that a freely functioning trade union is essential to good relations between labor and capital.

If a man has a grievance or only a sense of grievance it does him good to get it off his chest, and still more good if he can believe that "the old man" is really seriously considering it and trying to do something about it.

Depends on Fair Play

The booklet of the National Association of Manufacturers on employee representation plans makes it clear that the success of any such system depends upon the wholehearted sincerity of management and its willingness to hear all grievances and go into them and act upon them fairly. The same point undoubtedly applies in the long run to the success of individual hiring.

The Federation unions, naturally, and the NRA labor advisory board, from its experience, incline to the view that only an independent union as contrasted to a company union can be depended on to voice the interests of the employees and to be of constructive use in maintaining wage and hour standards.

The National Labor Board, under chairmanship of Senator Robert F. Wagner, reported that in 142 elections held between August and March, 29,066 workers voted for representation by a trade union, compared to 14,420 for no such representation, and that in 20 other ballotings 17,036 against 9596 voted for representation by a trade union in preference to a company union.

New Vote Expected

In 100 establishments the majority favored trade unions; in 42 the majority was against. Twenty-nine establishments voted for the "outside union," while 16 chose the "inside union." A later and more complete compilation is expected within a week or two.

Labor leaders consider it important, for reasons which have been stated earlier, that the officials of a union shall be accepted as the negotiators not only for a certain fraction, but for the whole body of workers, at least of their craft, in an industry. To this end it is sometimes insisted that none but members of the union shall be employed—this constituting the "closed shop."

Often this demand has been made an accompaniment of the demand for union recognition, and so constitutes another reason for employer resistance.

Sometimes recognition has been coupled, too, with a demand for the "check-off" system, by which the employer is made to collect union dues by withholding them from pay envelopes and turning the money over to the union. However, this and the closed shop are properly separate questions from that of union recognition, in the eyes of such authorities as Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

Should at Least Listen

Recognition, according to his definition, means simply that employers will meet with the accredited representatives of a majority of their employees and will not necessarily come to an agreement with them but at least will hear and discuss their demands.

Even by this definition, however, employers might balk at meeting some labor leaders. To do so would admit two points one or both of which they are unwilling to concede—namely, that these men really represent a majority of their employees, and that as such they have a right to a voice in the determination of the policies of the business on such a vital question as wages.

To this the union advocate replies that the surest way to find out what representation a majority of employees desire is to permit elections under an impartial authority, and that the best way to industrial peace and prosperity is to recognize that workers have a coöperative right and interest in industry.

Pacific Coast Exodus Of Firms Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Victoria, B. C.

AS A result of the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific coast of the United States, a number of American industries plan to move to British Columbia, according to information received by the Provincial Government. About ten firms which have suffered from the strike plan to move from Oregon and Washington and establish factories in this Province, it is stated.

Pacific Ports Fast Nearing Normal

(Continued from Page 1)

waiters, licensed dock officers, engineers and similar crafts as soon as representatives of the unions involved have been elected by the men.

Therefore the only question remaining unsettled involves the employment of strikebreakers, and I. L. A. officials went into session with the National Longshoremen's Board yesterday to consider this issue. No announcement was made at conclusion of the conference.

Omaha Strike Is Resumed

OMAHA, Neb., July 26 (AP)—About 400 workers for the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Company struck today against "continued discrimination against members of the union by officials of the company." The union workers contend that the increase of 3 cents an hour recommended by the board of arbitration named last April did not make any change in the wages of some 200 union employees.

Shell Oil Men Strike

HAMMOND, Ind., July 26 (AP)—The 200 retail stations of the Shell Oil Company in the Chicago area faced picketing today by the 600 striking members of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well & Refinery Workers. This announcement was made by union officials after the men walked out on strike at the company plant here Tuesday.

Gouging of Prices On Food Denounced

(Continued from Page 1)

of challenging federal statistics obtained by Mr. Robat showing the estimated wheat crop for this year to be only 484,000,000 bushels compared to a normal crop of 825,000,000. Average consumption of wheat in the United States is 625,000,000 bushels. Production, therefore, is 141,000,000 less than the national demand, the lowest production level since 1849.

New England Began Late

The drought, so far as New England is concerned, did not begin until July 1. Previous to that, rainfall was quite sufficient, according to the New England Research Council. The farmer got his first hay crop in the barns before Old Sol began to scorch the pastures. The second hay crop will be lighter but quite substantial.

Potato crops in northern New England have benefited by rain. Potato farmers in Massachusetts tell a different story. One farmer complained the other day of his lands turning to dust. Rains within a few days, however, would save the New England farmer where the Western producer is beyond immediate recuperation.

Mr. Robart recommended that the nation turn its attention to building up farm reserves under federal credit to protect the people against exorbitant food prices that usually result from droughts.

Between the drought and federal production control, surpluses have been so reduced that Robart felt the planned acreage reduction for farmers next year could be wiped out or at least reduced.

Grain Prices Affected

Although pasture lands in the nation, he said, were the poorest in 50 years and New England farmers would be forced to pay higher prices for grain, Mr. Robart insisted that the consumer would be protected to the limit against the threat of increasing milk prices. The consumer, he said, has usually shouldered the burden of untoward conditions. This time he intends to see that the brunt of possible milk losses falls elsewhere.

The food director revealed that the domestic wheat surplus of the nation perplexing federal authorities and disrupting farm markets will be reduced this year from 370,000,000 bushels to 125,000,000 bushels.

A dearth of corn in New England markets results from the lowest corn production for the nation in 30 years Flax, oats, barley and hay crops are the lowest in 30 years, he said, adding that the drought has fooled the government in its production control program. Were it not for the tremendous surpluses, he pointed out, the country would have to call on foreign countries to meet its demands for wheat and grain.

Byrd Tractor Returns; No News From Admiral

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, July 26 (AP) (Via Mackay Radio)—The tractor party which attempted to force its way through antarctic storms to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's advance camp returned safely to Little America.

The machine rolled into camp at 6:15 p. m. July 24 after having traveled 186 miles to surpass all records for a winter journey in the South Polar region. Dr. Poulter said a biting gale of at least 60 miles an hour stopped the tractor in its tracks on its southward journey,

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8:30. Prelude to the Third Act "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" ..... Wagner
Second Movement of the First Symphony ..... Beethoven
Andante cantabile con moto
Ballet Music from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Waltz—Dance of Phyrné—Bacchanale
Intermission
Victor Herbert's Favorites
Arranged by Sanford
Andante cantabile from string quartet, Opus 11 ..... Tchaikovsky
Spring Song ..... Mendelssohn
Cheyenne Indian War Dance ..... Skilton

Near-by Summer Theaters

MAGNOLIA—"Oliver Oliver," with Ann Williams, Doris Rich and Percy Moore. Directed by William Williams. Oceanside Playhouse. 8:30.

COHASSET — "Interference," with Donald Brian and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"Heat Lightning," Melodrama by George Abbott and Leon Abrams, with Ann Norris, Melvin Fox and Edwin Gordon. Marshfield Hills Theater, 8:30.

Movies

BEACON—E. W. Hornung's "Slingaree," with Richard Dix as the chivalrous Australian bandit. 10:38 a. m., 1:35, 4:18, 7:05, 9:30. Also Warner Baxter in "Such Women Are Dangerous."

EXETER—Lilian Harvey in "Heart Song." 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also Otto Kruger in "Crime Doctor."

KEITH'S — Warner Baxter in "Grand Canary," with Madge Evans and H. B Warner. Also Shirley Temple in a short feature, "Pardon My Pups." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Personality Kid," with Pat O'Brien and Glenda Farrell. Fenway at 2:20, 4:56, 7:32, 10:08. Paramount at 9:10, 11:38 a. m., 2:06, 4:44, 7:12, 9:50. Also George Bancroft in a comedy "Elmer and Elsie."

FINE ARTS—"Those Happy Days in Aranjeuz," Brigitte Helm in a story photographed against a background of beautiful scenery in Paris, the Pyrenees, Biarritz, Madrid, Seville and Cadiz. 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Le Million."

ORPHEUM—Phil Spitalny and his girls' orchestra. Al St. John and Kenneth Harlan in person. Screen feature, "Murder in the Private Car." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—Myrna Loy in "Stamboul Quest." Waf time spy story. Also Walt Disney colored cartoon, "Wise Little Hen." 12:40, 2:55, 5:15, 7:30, 9:50.

BOSTON—Stuart Erwin, Pert Kelton, Skeets Gallagher and other comedians in "Bachelor Bait." 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45. Also Jack Holt and Fay Wray in the Cosmopolitan Magazine story, "Black Moon."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Rock of Gibraltar"; "Conquest of the Air"; Little Jack Little; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

UPTOWN—Return engagement of "Disraeli," with George Arliss. 2:06, 4:48, 7:22, 10. Also Genevieve Tobin in "Uncertain Lady."

TREMONT—Francis Lederer in "Man of Two Worlds," as a native of Arctic wastes who is suddenly transported into the midst of western civilization. 9, 11:19 a. m., 1:49, 4:19, 6:40, 10:10. Also "The Torch Singer."

METROPOLITAN—"Here Comes the Navy," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. On the stage the popular drummer-comedian Jack Powell. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Free public concert in World War Memorial Park, East Boston. 7.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL — Violin and piano recital by Malcolm H. Holmes, director of the Harvard University Orchestra, violinist, and Frank W. Ramseyer, Jr., assistant in music, Harvard University, pianist. Paine Hall, Music Building. 8.

BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT—By ERA orchestra conducted by Will Dodge. Dean Road Playground. 8.
Overture, Cockaigne ..... Elgar
Ave Maria. For Strings ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Suite, Mississippi ..... Grofe
Father of Waters
Huckleberry Finn
Old Creole Days
Mardi Gras
Concert Waltz, Lagunen ..... Strauss
Soprano Solo, Conne tu le pays. From Mignon ..... Thomas
Virginia Warren
Selections from The New Moon ..... Romberg
Rhapsody España ..... Chabrier
Overture, The Secret of Suzanne ..... Wolf-Ferrari
Minuet from Opera, Bernice. Handel
Parade of the Wooden Soldiers. From The Chauve Souris ..... Jessel
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky

TOMORROW

JEAN MARDIN'S MARIONETTES—Present "Peter Rabbit." Women's Educational and Industrial Union. 2:30.

HANDWORK SALE — Belgian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Turkish and other hand work, sold for the benefit of the International Student Exchange, at the residence of Mrs. William C. Cox, "The Oaks," Cohasset. 10 a. m. to 6.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Stained Glass," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Free public concert. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon to 1.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 N. E. Agriculture	Meredith Wilson &	Baseball, Braves-	Dance program
5:15 Monitor Views News.	his orchestra	Cincinnati game.	The Melodeers
5:30 The Singing Lady	Tales of Courage	Yankee Singers	Jack Armstrong
5:45 Little Orphan Annie	Curtis radio chat.	Beauty Stylists	Mountain music
6:00 Irish Minstrels	Evening Tattler;	News Service	Mischa Reginsky
6:15 Baseball résumé	sketches; music	Sport reports	"Bobby Benson"
6:30 Reports; features	Sports, news, music	Merry-Go-Round,	Charles Barnet or.
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	Salute program	popular program.	Sam Robbins orch.
7:00 Press-Radio News	NBC soloists	Sylvia Froos	Report; news
7:15 ERA Choristers	Gene and Glenn	Dramatic sketch	Somerset Ensemble
7:30 ERA Choristers	After Dinner Revue	Ferde Grofé Orch.	Golf lesson
7:45 Frank Buck	Big Freddie Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble
8:00 "Grits and Gravy,"	Vallee Orchestra;	Kate Smith; orch.	Brookline outdoor
8:15 southern sketch	guest soloists;	Talk, Dr. Pitkin	symphony concert
8:30 Dean Archer, talk	dramatic sketch;	Leith Stevens' Har-	by ERA Orch.,
8:45 Edmond Boucher, basso	comedy	monies	Will Dodge, con.
9:00 Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Bar X Days and	Local dance music
9:15 dramatic sketch	performance of	Nights; Buckaroos	Organ; soloist
9:30 Edwin Franko Gold-	original Ferber-	Mary Eastman; or.	Local dance music
9:45 man and his Band	Kern show	"Fats" Waller	Baseball news
10:00 NBC Artists Revue:	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Min-	Hughie Connor &
10:15 soloists; orch.	Music Hall; Deems	utes in Hollywood;	his orchestra
10:30 Synagogue and Pro-	Taylor; Al Jolson;	Mark Warnow	Ranny Weeks
10:45 phetic Music	soloists	Sport reports	Full Speed Ahead
11:00 Reports; features	Forecasts; reports	Yankee News	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15 Ernie Holst Orchestra	News; dance music	Reggie Childs and	Sign off
11:30 News; Guy Lombardo	Berrens Orchestra	his orchestra	
11:45 and his orchestra	NBC dance music	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, U. S. Marine Band, direction of Capt. Taylor Branson.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers: Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum, directed by William H. McMasters.
2:30 WBZ, "Books and Authors," Edwin F. Edgett of the Transcript.
3:00 WEEI, Maria's Matinée; Lanny Ross; Mary Lou; Gus Haenschen orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band.
4:30 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor.
4:45 WBZ, ERA Chorus of 24 voices.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
5:30 WEEI, Interview by William Lundell.
5:45 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia," dramatic and musical.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Countess Olga Albani; quartet; piano duo; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Boston Opera Club Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time; Frank Munn; Vivenne Segal; Abe Lyman's orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; Harry McNaughton; Mabel Albertson; Irene Beasley; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Esplanade Concert by Symphony musicians, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:30 WAAB, Johnny Green, "In the Modern Manner."

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, "Spotlight Review"; Stoopnagle and Budd; Frank Crumit; Parker Fennelly, Everett Marshall; Eight Gentlemen from Milwaukee; Young's Orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, "Stories That Should Be Told," Fulton Oursler, magazine editor.
10:00 WEEI, "First Nighter," dramatic sketch from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; Jimmie Grier's orchestra.

Late Dance Bands: WBZ—Johnny Johnson, 11:38; Buddy Rogers, 12; Ted Black, 12:30. WEEI—Emile Coleman, 11:13; Freddie Martin, 11:38; Montclair, 12:08; Frankie Master, 12:30. WNAC—Isham Jones, 11:15; Joe Reichman, 11:45; Leon Belasco, 12; Harry Sosnick, 12:15; Dancing by the Sea, 12:30.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60 cents a line for one or two insertions. 58c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21-folder Christmas card $1 assortment; 100% profit; gift wrapping, everyday boxes; free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York City

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors finest assortment 21 Folders, Gift Wrappings, Everyday Boxes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-28, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHICAGO—World's Fair visitors, large sleeping rooms 75 cents a person; busses direct 10 cents; garage 50 cents. MRS. HAZELWOOD, 2244 Jackson Blvd, Phone Seeley 6230.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Upper 5 rooms, porch screened; garage; 10 minutes to Newtonville church; $55. DORIS CARLEY, W. New. 2906.

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass., tel. STAdium 2782—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; frigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

LONGWOOD MANOR, BROOKLINE, MASS. 94-102 Longwood Ave.—4-5 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, stall showers; restricted building; owner management. Beacon 4440 or Asp. 1060.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Newly remodeled upper 5-room apartment, all conveniences; desirable location, near trains and trolleys; oil heat, continuous hot water provided; references required. Tel. Parkway 0790.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

FOREST HILLS AND KEW GARDENS, L. I. —2 to 7 rooms; reasonable rents. TYRRELL, 71-20 Austin St., Forest Hills; BOulevard 8-7030.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—LeParisian Cleaners and Dyers; work guaranteed. 306 86th St. Branch 608 86th St. Cloverdale 6-1495.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS — Large farm with brook; quiet location; lovely spots for rest and study; cheerful atmosphere; splendid food; swimming and saddle horses near by; refined guests desired; rates $16 to $20 (folder). MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

WANTED—A few summer guests in private family; home cooking; directly on ocean front; golf, bathing, fishing and other sports; $18 to $20 weekly. Address R. R. MAMLOK, Wells Beach, Me.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DUPLICATING SERVICE

MIMEOGRAPHING AND MULTIGRAPHING Prompt, dependable. Accurate Reporting Co. 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-6676

ESTATES APPRAISED

CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought. Est. 29 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households, Oriental rugs, etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. KENmore 1423.

FURNITURE

HIGHEST quality furniture and rugs for every room in good taste at very low prices; display samples of new SIMMONS bedding; studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED

MAN AND WIFE—Acquainted with restaurant work. HAMPTON LUNCH, 2038 Washington St., Roxbury, Mass.

TEACHER, familiar with individual and group instruction for business school. Gregg shorthand, business English, secretarial training. SOUTH SHORE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHILDREN'S nurse capable taking entire care infant; willing, helpful; must be Christian Scientist; comfortable, happy home; state experience, salary desired. Write Box B-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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WESLEY HAFF
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
MOVERS AND PACKERS
8710 Lefferts Avenue at Jamaica Ave.

GREENWOOD TAXI SERVICE
Courteous and dependable. 24-Hour Service.
Safety with Independent Ownership
111th St. and Liberty Ave. Cleveland 3-4050

One-Day Service!
All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.
ORION CLEANERS
81-26 Lefferts Blvd. Virginia 7-2207

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
8010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

HAGEN'S PARK AVENUE BAKERY
23 No. Park Ave. Tel. RVC. 1484

BETTY HARRIS
Corsets and Braziers
of every description
fitted and altered free.
Annual 20% Discount Sale
266 MERRICK ROAD R. V. C. 4008

MOORE BROS.
Ignition—Batteries—Speedometers
Sales—CARBURETORS—Service
VACUUM TANKS, FUEL PUMPS
Tel. Rockville Centre 1422
340 Sunrise Highway

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

KNITTING?
Instructions given free with materials purchased.
Ever tried our "Flexfit" silk stockings? More wear and greater comfort. All the popular shades.
The PRISCILLA
205 Sunrise Highway

VON BROOK BROS.
Delicatessen

19 N. PARK AVE
Tel. Rockville Centre 2463

Attractive Sport Shoes

White Elk with Black Saddle. White Elk with Brown Saddle. Reg. $5. *Sale Price for Friday and Saturday, July 27 and 28*
$3.95
WALTER E. MORGAN
69 CLINTON AVE. (Opp. Clinton School)

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS
and Sportswear
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

SPECIAL

HOME MADE ICE CREAM READY PACKED
Quart 45c Pint 23c ½ Pint 12c
Hoffman's Beverages
Candy Luncheon Soda
SCHOELERMANN
13 N. PARK AVE. TEL. 1029

QUALITY FRUITS, VEGETABLES and PRODUCE
Steamer Baskets a Specialty
Free Delivery
FRANK'S FRUIT MARKET
12 North Village Avenue Tel. R. V. C. 3680

The RUG STORE

Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.
240 MERRICK RD.

HICKS & WATTS HARD WARE
High-Grade Housewares
10% Discount on All Cash Purchases During Sale, July 26-27-28
200 MERRICK TEL. 571

SHOES For Men—NUNN-BUSH
For Ladies—ENNA JETTICKS and QUEEN QUALITY
For Children—SIMPLEX FLEXIES
WILLIAMS & WELLER
73 NORTH PARK AVENUE

THE ELITE
Special for this sale, Children's Dresses, all sizes, all fast colors. Regular $1.25 for 88c.
17 N. Park Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 107

The Children's Shop
Infants' and Children's Wear
Girls up to 16 yrs.—Boys up to 10 yrs.
20% Reduction Sale on Everything
272A MERRICK RD. TEL. R. V. C. 408

The Nassau County National Bank
Special for Friday and Saturday
2 PINT BRICKS
BREYER'S ICE CREAM, 39c
BULK ICE CREAM 55c QT.
LAPAYOVER'S
51 N. VILLAGE AVE. Tel. R. V. C. 3369

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

INSURANCE
of all kinds
by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Van Horson & Bertine
Corl Corporation
Jeddo Highland Coal
Furnace Oil, Coke and Wood
221 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon
OAKwood 0500

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor

Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Lugbauer & Sons
Incorporated
TAILORS, CLEANERS and DYERS
Invisible Mending and Remodeling
27 PROSPECT AVENUE
Oakwood 9225

NEWBURGH

Super Service Floor Enamel
A favorite for porches, inside floors, boat decks because it resists heavy foot traffic. Easily applied; dries hard overnight to a lasting, glossy finish.
BUY PAINTS AT SEARS' AND SAVE.
Sears Roebuck & Co.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

Crowley's Milk Co., Inc.
Established 1904
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Crowley's Vitamin Ice Cream
Guernsey Raw or Pasteurized Milk
NEWBURGH, N. Y. TEL. 2300

NEW ROCHELLE

Special July Installation Offer on
Silent Glow Oil Burners
Install Burner NOW. Enjoy automatic hot water all Summer—No payments until Fall.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue Phone N. R. 1000

FERGUSON'S
Phone us your food order. We'll deliver it . . . and it'll be *right!* The goodness of Ferguson's food has been famous for 77 years.
Yet it costs no more at Ferguson's.
New Rochelle 8400

I. B. COHEN
NRA
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

Collom Sport Shop
CLOTHES for Town and Country
Our Entire Summer Stock at Unprecedented Prices
SIX LOCKWOOD AVENUE N. R. 5424

VACATION SPECIALS
on MEN'S and BOYS' apparel and FOOTWEAR
during JULY and AUGUST
BENJAMIN COHEN
OUTFITTERS, Inc.
Tel. N. R. 2393
23 Mechanics St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

ASK FOR FREE BOOKLET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Ave. Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

World's Largest Range of Shoe Sizes
Men's 4 to 15
Women's 1 to 12
Over 25 Years' Experience
Palter & Fitzgerald, Inc.
297 LIVINGSTON STREET

JOHN BENDER
Prime Meats and Poultry
602 Nostrand Avenue
Sterling 3-2590

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
JOBBING and Alterations a Specialty
OIL Burners installed—Estimates cheerfully given
FRED G. WINTERSON
2442 Nostrand Avenue Midwood 8-026

Hilda Wynands
Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
All Lines of Beauty Culture.
276 72nd STREET SHORE ROAD 5-9190

KREMER'S
Ice Cream Parlors
Candy and Luncheonette
563 Nostrand and 1705 Broadway

REMOVAL NOTICE
FROM ROSS' BOOK STORE 1116 to
1112 Flatbush Avenue
WATCHMAKER—JEWELER
R. M. PARTRIDGE
INGERSOLL 2-8462

HARRY BROWN
Jeweler
U. S. Government License to Buy Old Gold
598 Nostrand Ave. Est. 1912 Sterling 3-2134

Jerry's BEAUTY STUDIO
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
4816 13TH AVE. Windsor 6-0213-4

Freda's Beauty Shop

Croquignole and Spiral Permanent Wave $5.00
7503 Third Avenue
Shore Road 5-9482

Serving Brooklyn 26 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.

BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St.
Triangle 5-3708

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
EYES EXAMINED
2 West Fordham Rd
Bronx, N. Y. C.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Banwood Custom Permanent Wave, Frederics Vita Tonic and Eugene $10. Others $5 and $7.50
A. BANHAM S. P. WOOD
Banwood Beauty Parlor
180 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. C.
A Banwood Creation Cor. 31st St. Write for Folder
Phone Murray Hill 4-9726.

Borough of Richmond

STATEN ISLAND

Clark's
House of Flowers
STORE AND GREENHOUSES
1876 Victory Blvd., W. Brighton
Telephone Gibraltar 2-1160
We Telegraph
FLOWERS

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
Semet-Solvay Coke
"blue coal"
Tel. 962 Cor. 9th St. and Grove Ave.

PORT CHESTER

General Electric Refrigerators
JOHNSON & BIERMAN
8 KING STREET

Jesse T. Davis & Son
INCORPORATED
LUMBER, SHINGLES, ROOFING
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
MARVIN PLACE TEL. 2120

Permanent Wave Specialist
The BEAUTY BOX
HAIR STYLIST
8 New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

All of Our Bathing Suits Greatly Reduced
Shirley's Women's Wear, Inc.
233 WESTCHESTER AVE.

POUGHKEEPSIE

Solid Mahogany
10-Piece
DINING ROOM SUITES
A Feature of
Luckey's
Mid-Summer Sale
at $198.00
Luckey Platt & Co.

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
12 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Mid-Summer Sale
Rugs and Furniture
The Wallace Co.

Mrs. Henry Burrough Lloyd
GIFTS OF DISTINCTION
Lamps — Shades — Glass
Buffet Supper Services
Shop Open All Summer
College View and Raymond, Poughkeepsie
Summer Shop—293A Commercial St., Provincetown, Mass

UNDERWOOD'S DEVILED HAM
For Delicious Sandwiches
B & M PURE FOOD MARKET
PHONE 6160 FREE DELIVERY

ROCHESTER

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Retirement Incomes, Annuities
Life Insurance
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ROBERT G. COOK
900 REYNOLDS ARCADE BLDG. MAIN 453

Harry T. B. Richardson
BAKERY
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order
72 Clinton Avenue, South Main 1770

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

HAIRDRESSING
If you like soft natural looking permanent wave, you can get this at
May Ryans Beauty Salon
80 EAST AVENUE
Lawless Bldg. Room 310 Stone 2723

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00
GEO. P. HOFFMAN CO.
136 Brooks Avenue Genesee 3367
Local and Long Distance MOVING
Service Since 1918

Projansky Co.
Fur Storage
2½% of the valuation.
Furriers—Tailors to Gentlewomen
39 EAST AVENUE Stone 337—338

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Rumford Baking Powder
ELDER'S
Market and Grocery
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1060

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
302 UNION TRUST BUILDING

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Old Company's Lehigh COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5522-J

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
RESTAURANT and FOUNTAIN SERVICE
Temperance Beverages Only. Fresh candies from our own candy kitchen.

FIRE AUTO INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2803

RYE

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
Blue Stone for Driveways and Walks
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY OF ALL KINDS
81 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

G. E. HOTPOINT
Refrigerators and Electric Appliances
DONEN'S MUSIC SHOP, Inc.
78 PURCHASE STREET TEL. RYE 525

PHONE RYE 671
SUZANNE GEDNEY
Real Estate and Insurance
19 PURCHASE STREET

SCARSDALE

Wick
346 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Fertilizers, Grass and Flower Seed. Everything for House and Garden
Devoe Paints
Moth Preventive—Tanglefoot
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE N Y
Telephone 3454

Depole Produce Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
54 Garth Road
Phone Scarsdale 402

PLUMBING - HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING High Powered Vacuum
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
Scarsdale 2200 Nite Call 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y
Telephone White Plains 8866

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for

Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
95c and up to $1.95
The CARL CO.

H. S. BARNEY CO.
MUSIC DEPARTMENT
RADIOS
R. C. A.—Atwater Kent—Victor
PIANOS
MASON & HAMLIN
KNABE — CHICKERING
VICTOR RECORDS

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

NRA GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys ——— Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

WaterSpar Varnish
Lacquer and Enamels
FREEMAN & SON, 124 Wall Street

SYRACUSE

INSURANCE
(all kinds)
Monthly incomes paid as long as you live
No physical exams.
R. H. HERRING
2100 Chimes Building Tel. 22191
Residence Telephone 43682

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

TROY

Sim & Co.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Also objects of art, Antiques, Beautiful China and Leather

UTICA

Vacation Days
are here . . . and WELLS is just the store to find the right things for real comfort. Sportswear, Swim Suits, Shorts, Sun Sets, and Slacks for women and misses. Swim Suits, Trunks, Shirts, Ties, Hosiery, etc., for men and boys. Prices reasonable.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS for MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

SCHWENDER'S
201 COLUMBIA STREET PL. 20419
General Electric Refrigerators, Washers, Ironers, Cleaners, Radios
Magic Chef Ranges

WEDDING GIFTS
in Silver, Glass or Pewter
W. B. WILCOX CO.
146 Genesee Street Tel. 2-0018
The Utica Home of Kirk Silver

WHITE PLAINS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily except Saturday
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
Demonstration of
JUNKET ICE CREAM MIX
Junket Tablets and Powder
Fairmont's Better Butter
Gerber's Swiss Knight Cheese
R. & R. Boned Chicken
Underwood Deviled Ham
Namco Japanese Crab Meat.
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone W. P. 10200
Free Delivery Service

"Let's go on a PICNIC
We Can Get Our Paper Plates and Cups at Fowler & Sellars"
Paper Plates 10c, Paper Cups 10c, Thermos Bottles $1.50, Thermos Jugs $1.50.
Fowler & Sellars Co.
HARDWARE DEPT. STORE
80 Main Street Phone W. P. 4300

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S LEXINGTON AV
Corner Post Road
Tel 10463 W P
"Patronized by Particular People"

LEIGHTON'S
90 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Restaurant Bakery Catering
A delightful Colonial atmosphere where you are always welcome. Special Sunday Dinners.

J. J. FOLEY COAL CO.
COAL and WOOD
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
Phone White Plains 832

DRUSS'—ROEMER'S
PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road 196 Main St
Tel. W. P. 1500 Tel. W. P. 760
Free Delivery
CAMERAS, FILMS, DEVELOPING PRINTING

EMPIRE SHOE REBUILDERS
6 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Service and Quality
ASSURED
Hat Cleaning, Shoe Repairing, Shoe Shines

YONKERS

DE ROBERTS
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO and WAVE
Mon., Tues., Wed., $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON. 6435—9083

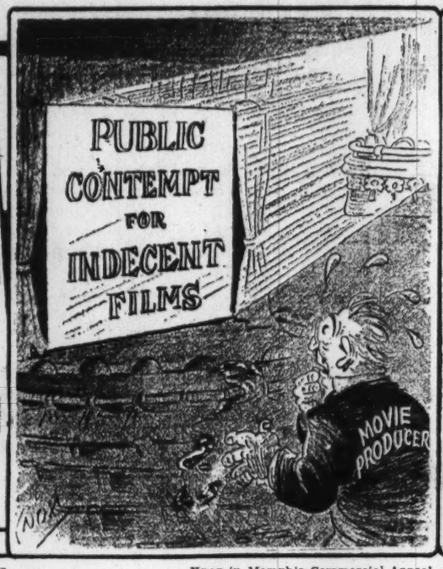
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
Reductions up to 50%
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET YONKERS

PURE CREAMERY
473 SO BROADWAY Tel. Yonkers 9158
DAIRY PRODUCTS and FANCY GROCERIES
AT LOWER PRICES
Near Woolworth's 5 and 10c Store

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Old Mother Hubbard Went to the Cupboard

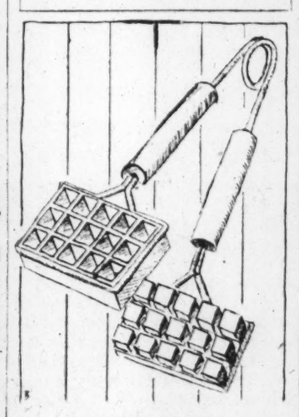


Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
Now Showing

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Europe 20 Years After Sarajevo

Messner in Topeka Daily Capital
The Man on the Flying Trapeze

With the Inventors



Vegetable Dicer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT NEED no longer be a chore to cut vegetables into fashionable little cubes for serving. Instead, it should be rather fun to manipulate this simple cutter (U. S. Patent No. 1962737) designed by J. F. Gutmann, of St. Albans, N. Y. You simply place a slice of beet or carrot or potato over the lower half of the device shown here, force the hollow cubes down ove. it by pressing the handles together—and out come neat little squares worthy of the finest chef!

In Lighter Vein

Elegance in the Hills

Two mountaineer women were discussing a man who had attended a party the previous evening.

"Now there's what I call a gentleman," remarked one of the ladies. "Did you see him take his refreshments? When the hot drinks were passed he didn't do like the common folks around here. He didn't blow on it in his saucer a single time."

"I noticed he didn't," agreed the other. "He was a real gentleman, and just fanned it with his hat."

Treacherous Waves

Little Mildred had just had her first dip in the "drink."

"How did you like it, dearie?" asked her mother, as she fastened the little 6-year-old's frock. Mildred glared at the sparkling sea with much annoyance.

"I didn't like it at all, mother," she replied coldly. "I sat on a wave and went through!"—*Labor.*

Self-Justification

"I want to thank you for giving my wife your seat in the car yesterday afternoon."

"Oh, that's all right! I'm getting tired of our being accused of giving our seats only to pretty girls!"

Touchy

"Yes, the smallest thing seems to upset my wife. The other day she was doing a cross-word puzzle and she asked me, 'What is a female sheep?' 'Ewe,' I said, and she burst into tears."—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

Supply and Demand

Teacher: "What are the products of the West Indies?"

Boy: "I don't know."

Teacher: "Come, come! Where do you get sugar from?"

Boy: "We borrow it from the next-door neighbor."—*El Padre.*

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Painting Tiles

AN IDEA in the Vocations column some time ago, which told of painting silhouettes on the glazed colored bathroom tiles, was expanded to include making hot dish mats, coasters, bases for lamps flower vases, etc.

A conventional or simple flower design painted on the ivory tiles, with felt or other soft material glued to the bottom for protecting the table, quickly makes a group of salable articles. The tiles are inexpensive, and come in various sizes, from the four- or five-inch squares for the mats, to the two-inch for the coasters; and they range in price from about five cents up.

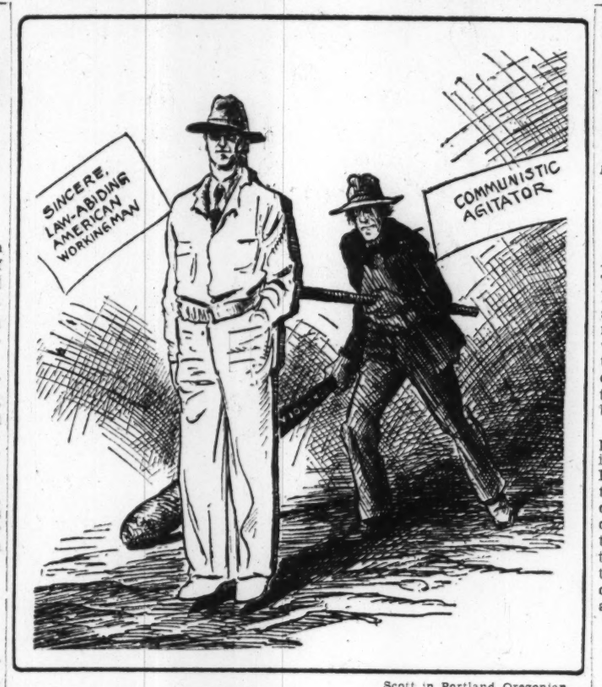
Mrs. Helen H.

Vogue for Clay-Modeling

BY MAKING a modeling "clay" for children to play with, one Puget Sound matron has found that her ingenuity has proven a boon for rainy days—and also for her "own rainy day."

To one cup of cheap white flour, a half cup of salt and a little coloring, she adds barely enough cold water to make a clay consistency; and she soon turns out a batch of modeling mixture which finds ready disposition in homes where there are youngsters of all ages, since a fondness for clay-modeling seems to be widespread in the nursery.

Mrs. Amy V. L.



Scott in Portland Oregonian
Using Him for a Shield

Quotation for Today

THE sun shines into cesspools, and is not polluted.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Feast of Trumpets

ACCORDING to Leviticus 23:23-25, the first day of the month Tishri—the seventh month of the Ecclesiastical year—was to be set apart as a special day of rest, "a memorial of blowing of trumpets"; while we learn from Numbers 29:1-6 that special sacrifices were to be offered on that occasion, in addition to those which it was customary to bring on the first of every month.

The festival of trumpets is of particular interest, moreover, in that it corresponds with "New Year's Day" (*Rosh ha-Shanah*) according to the older Jewish calendar. It was customary to usher in the first day of each month by the blowing of a trumpet, and it was only natural that, at the beginning of Tishri, on the first day of the civil year, the ceremony should come to be regarded as of peculiar significance.

What They Say

Callous

"The only people who should tell long funny stories are those who don't care what their hearers are thinking."—*Robert Benchley.*

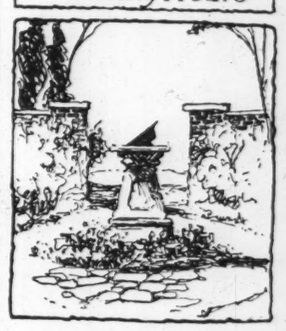
"Justification"

"The justification of private property is that it is the most natural expression of personality."—*Archbishop of York.*

Testing Times

"As for myself, I like the rugged road. It builds a stronger, more self-reliant character."—*Gordon Selfridge.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Palm Beach, Fla.

LAST winter, in a small town near here, two sisters decided to build an ocean cottage. Several contractors and architects submitted their bids, and as most of the bidders had excellent reputations, it was difficult to decide on one.

A number of years ago, one of these men had rushed from his house to rescue a stray dog, which had been knocked down by a bicyclist. He had given it loving attention for weeks; and although the dog has since been blind, it is still a loved member of his household.

An eyewitness of the above kindness gave the architect a contract to build a beautiful home for her. Soon one of her friends employed him—then another. Every house was a joy to its owner.

After hearing this story, the sisters decided on their architect. The house now stands as another testimony to the returns of loving-kindness.

Daily Anecdote

Clever Waller

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EDMUND Waller, an English poet of the seventeenth century, apparently had no difficulty in changing his allegiance. When Cromwell the Protector was in power, he wrote verses singing his greatness. When Charles II was recalled there was much speculation in court circles regarding Waller's probable fate.

Waller promptly rose to the occasion by composing verse in which he loudly sang the praises of Charles. These lines he presented in person to the King in a crowded drawing-room.

The King read the verses; then, turning to Waller with a smile said, "These lines are extremely good, but I think several of those you wrote on the Protector were still better."

Waller was still equal to the occasion. With a low bow he said: "May it please your Majesty, we poets always write better on fiction than on truth."

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Delicacy reported from a luxurious London restaurant is cherries growing on tiny trees and costing the equivalent of $3 a dozen. One would be quite justified in taking two bites at a cherry costing two-bits.

San Francisco Chronicle: Want to know how to run a newspaper? Just start the publication of a "country weekly" and everybody in town will tell you how to run it.

Los Angeles Times: We recently saw a woman who is a militant advocate of sex equality walk ahead of ten men in line at a paying teller's window.

Hubbard Enterprise: Colleges may not add to the earning power of a student, but they do teach him to be economical in the use of hats.

Monitor Camera Club Brings Greetings From Britain and Japan

Charles Green, Sheffield, Eng.
Britons at Your Service

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.
A Smiling Welcome to Nippon

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"And Was My Face Red"

By CARMACK

Yesterday I told Tiddlywinks how I rout the Boss out of bed when he oversleeps—
"And," I said, "I hope he does it once or twice while you are staying with us so you can help me and see how much fun it is"—
Well, sir—you may not believe it—but we overslept ourselves this morning—
And the Boss crept up—
And dumped us right out of bed and said—"Time to get up sleepy heads!"
Talk about feeling like two cents—Oh, My!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Putsch

AUSTRIA again has paid the tragic price which is the cost of government by force. The slaying of Chancellor Dollfuss in Wednesday's strange National Socialist Putsch was a violent, short-breathed and sudden interlude. Yet the animosities and differences which flared into the open with the seven-hour siege of the Ballhausplatz have been clearly apparent during the troubled months of Austria's recent history.

Rent by political dissension, chafing under the hand of a dictatorship daily growing more severe, strait-jacketed by the external pressure of German and Italian efforts to dominate it, Austria had become one of the danger points of the Continent. Economic distress aided the counsels of radicalism and despair. Rivalries in the seats of the mighty contributed to governmental instability. Private armies placed gunfire above the efficacy of reason.

Against these forces, powerful diplomatic influences have been arrayed. That the dangers of the Austrian situation have been well recognized is one of the most hopeful elements in the efforts to prevent deeper international complications. Amid irresponsible talk that the Viennese debacle has brought nearer the possibility of war, it is well to remember that every nation of Europe is alive to the danger as well as to the absolute necessity of preventing the situation of today from paralleling that of exactly twenty years ago.

* * *

Whatever the immediate responsibility or lack of responsibility of Hitlerite Germany for the unfortunate events in Austria, the National Socialist Party cannot divorce itself from ultimate implication. Violence in Vienna has been constantly stimulated, if not directed, from Munich. Unification of the German-speaking peoples of the two countries continued to be the goal of an impatient policy. And whether Herr Hitler could not, or would not, control the extremes of the Austrian branch of his party remains at the moment less than fully clear—complicated by the terrorist tactics employed by both sides.

Italy, meanwhile, firm in its effort to maintain a hegemony over Vienna in the guise of protecting Austrian independence, appears ready to go to great lengths in continuing its support of the Fascists in Austria who have so far kept the Hitlerites at bay. It is problematical whether Mussolini's policy has in it the seeds of ultimate sucess, for the linguistic, cultural, historical and economic ties of Austria all draw it toward Germany.

Thus the foreign aspects of the situation serve to enlarge the major divisions within Austria itself. Germany supplies the motive force for the Nazis, pointing out that the Dollfuss régime was not representative of national sentiment. Italy supplies funds, if not munitions, for the Fascist Heimwehr of Prince Ernst von Starhemberg. And arms from Czechoslovakia are reported to have equipped the private army of the Socialists which, but a few short months ago, was crushed by the artillery fire of Dollfuss's federal troops and the Heimwehr.

* * *

Prince von Starhemberg's "home defense force," originally representing but a small class of dispossessed landowners and impoverished gentry, formed but one leg on which the Dollfuss Government stood. The other was that of Major Emil Fey who, as Minister of Defense, controlled the army and police. Thus it was upon strength at arms that the little Chancellor's power rested. Having suppressed the once powerful Socialists upon his left, and having replied in kind to the terrorist tactics of the National Socialists on the right, it is problematical how much popular support remains in the so-called "Fatherland Front" which was formed around the nucleus of the Christian Social Party of which Chancellor Dollfuss was the leader.

Herein lies the major problem, not only of the temporary government headed by Dr. Schuschnigg—opponent alike of Socialist and Nazi—but of any attempt to rationalize the administration of Austria. The problem of erecting an administration based on popular sanction is not simple. It is not to be solved by constitutional elaborations of a corporate state built upon a papal design for a guild society. It is, above all, not to be solved by further appeals to the doctrine of force.

For Austria is as much of an international as a domestic problem. Given the hope of economic rehabilitation, much of the unrest may be obviated. Given an opportunity to work out its logical place in the economic and political scheme, the clash of foreign interests might be minimized.

There is little—save memories of 1914—that can logically be raised against a closer relation between the German and Austrian people. Such coöperation has in it the beginnings of the economic rebuilding of the entire Danubian area. But bombing and hanging is not the way. It will be fortunate if the events of Wednesday show, at least, the futility of violence and of private armies usurping the powers of government. Much depends upon the wisdom of the chancelleries of the Continent—wisdom to catch the simple fact that so long as Austria is made a prize of policy, it will remain a source of danger to European peace.

Men Against Drought

DROUGHT reports describe half the area of the United States as a "dry and thirsty land." They tell of cattle being shot to save them from suffering. They picture the once fertile fields as plains of dust. They record the shriveling of crops. They estimate 1,600,000 destitute as a result of rainless weeks. Agricultural sections are witnessing an appalling chapter in the history of mankind's struggle with adversity.

But the testimony is not complete without credit to men's heroic endeavors to meet the crisis. These include the sinking of wells to find subterranean streams, the assignment of tank cars to rush water to districts where animals are suffering, of Government aid to 400,000 drought-stricken families, and of Government coöperation in water projects. Outlets of mountain lakes have been lowered to continue supplies for irrigation. Nearly 1,000,000 cattle have been bought for market, half the number being processed and canned for distribution to needy families.

The widely organized campaigns against drought, as against other abnormalities of weather, are significant. They spring from men's need to conduct themselves as their brothers' keepers. They grow out of the recognition that men can do much for themselves when they bear one another's burdens, pool their resources of intelligence and activity, and plant their individual hope in the common good.

These efforts, carried on in an increasing spirit of fellowship and with ever more hopeful determination, also indicate that men are getting away from the superstition that storms, earthquakes and drought are "acts of God." They are seeing those things for what they are—demands on their energy, on their ability to coöperate, and on their faith that God will approve and aid all right attempts to disprove the claims of mankind's common enemies.

Speaking of Decoration

A DISTINGUISHED literary critic recently released the pent-up emotions of a lifetime by publishing a hot blast on the subject of interior decoration. Evidently at sometime in his past this impassioned man of letters must have tripped over a *petit point* footstool or tried to take a nap on that foe to masculine comfort known as a *chaise longue*. The tone of his lament permits of no other explanation.

According to the complaint, there are many things wrong with what he calls the "malign craft," but his chief denunciation of interior decoration is based on the fact that it is essentially a feminine invention. No mere man, he says, could ever make a room so uncomfortable and uninhabitable as a woman decorator so easily succeeds in making it.

When a man enters a room (continues our critic) he knows at once if an interior decorator has been at work there or whether nature has taken its course. If the former, the elegance of its *décor* will not be disturbed by any signs of comfort. No sofa will be long enough to engulf the male form. Either legs or head will have to dangle in space. Chairs selected obviously for their delicacy will possess spindly supports and inadequate backs. Footstools will rise and leap at unwary visitors, and there will not be one table in the whole room robust enough to bear a copy of "Anthony Adverse" on its pretentious shiny top.

With their taffeta hangings tied with bows, silk "throws," lace pillows, extreme book-ends, jade elephants, carnelian cocks and other adventitious aids to artiness, our critic declares that these "decorated" rooms look like a cross between Ye Olde Gifte Shoppe and Act II of a modern Broadway comedy.

Of course, every man is entitled to his own likes and dislikes, and if a literary critic prefers a cozy living room with the dimensions of a railroad terminal, a fireplace like something you find in an Adirondack camp with mammoth sofas strewn around like isles of safety, and red the only color visible, that is his glorious privilege. But in his diatribe against interior decorators he seems to have overlooked one vital point: as the name implies, it is the business of a decorator to decorate. Having done that, her job is finished. Making a house a home is someone else's business.

Plowing Away Fog

SOME would deem it "carrying coals to Newcastle" to try to dispel fog by adding water to it. Nevertheless, what may prove one of the greatest discoveries of this generation, worked out at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, uses substantially this method with success.

Ships, railroads, automobiles and airplanes have enabled mankind to attain greater travel speed, but fog always has been a dangerous obstacle. Technology engineers have been studying the problem for several years, seeking especially for some practical answer to benefit aviation. Two years ago, Prof. A. Wiegand of the Hamburg Meteorological Institute, Germany, succeeded in thinning out fog by spraying the sky with electrically charged water particles. Mr. Henry Houghton Jr. of the Technology staff substituted a chemical nucleus in his water particles, omitting electrical charges.

Preparations for testing the apparatus were completed at South Dartmouth several days ago, and last Friday there rolled in from Buzzards Bay one of those pea-soup fogs that send fishermen's dories scurrying for smacks, and make lighthouse keepers start howlers and foghorns. In three minutes from the time bombardment was begun with a fine spray of chemical, the fog began falling in large drops of water. Like an invisible plow, the spray opened a path of visibility across the flying field 2000 feet long, leaving turbulent walls of white vapor on either side.

If the method can be perfected now so that it will be of universal utility for dispelling all physical mists which block the progress of ships and planes and automobiles, the greatest menace to transportation, second only to human carelessness, will have been removed. Perhaps this will be accomplished by coupling localized radio beams with the fog dispeller, to guide pilots in the correct general direction. Attention then can be focused on scattering the mists that becloud the less physical but equally important solutions to international problems. These resemble the mists which hid the true story of creation from priestly writers of the second chapter of Genesis.

Heil!

THE verdict of a Berlin court, quashing corruption charges against five officials of the former Republican régime, is being acclaimed throughout Germany as evidence that "normal" justice still obtains in Herr Hitler's Reich.

The acquittal of Dr. Heinrich Hirtsiefer and his associates of the former Prussian Welfare Ministry might pass as of little moment except for two unusual facts. The first is that spokesmen and literature of the National Socialist Party have long declared the Roman concept of equality before the law to be obsolete. The second is that the Hitlerites had vowed vengeance against their former political opponents.

National Socialism has contended that justice cannot be separated from party concepts. This in effect means that there should be varying strains of justice, administered with regard to the party color of the offender.

The decision in the Hirtsiefer case, however, declares that "it is not the business of this court to occupy itself with the political activities of the accused, but to decide whether they had or had not broken the law."

Refusal to be governed by political considerations is doubly commendable when party flames burn high. A judiciary which in the Reichstag fire trial last year refused to be completely subservient to political expediency, now has gone a step further in freeing itself from partisan control. This new evidence of judicial independence stands out as a bright hope amid the grim events of recent weeks in the Reich. For the character of a civilization may in no small degree be measured by the quality of justice it permits.

Novels: Bright and Gracious

Book of the Day

A COUNTY young lady who, like many of her kind, "rides straight" and finds horses her chief solace in life, escapes from rural England in the early chapters of Miss Ann Bridge's novel, THE GINGER GRIFFIN, (London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50) into the familiar "Peking Picnic" atmosphere, supposed to be running away from a painful love affair. Under the socially correct ægis of an Englishman and his wife, the girl is drawn into the meshes of Peking diplomatic society, which includes a sprinkling of foreign titles and big business men with incomes large enough to explain their presence.

A new and presentable young lady naturally evokes a flutter of interest. The second secretary, who has a liking for horses even stronger than has the girl, Amber, tells the first secretary, who hates horses, that the newcomer is a pretty girl who looks "thoroughly well bred" and *"rangée."* After one preliminary social faux-pas, in which she mistakes the Minister for a mere consul, Amber becomes socially established. She has an unassuming nature; and with a modesty and skill worthy of the heroine of a school romance, she jumps on unridable ponies and coolly wins the great race of the season.

Mysteries of Orient

In a ladylike way she becomes interested in the quaint and exciting mysteries of temple and scene which China generously offers her. She makes one or two daring little expeditions alone on foot into the Forbidden City and shows a nice appreciation for the best examples of Chinese architecture. Her æsthetic tendencies are noted by the first secretary, and Amber finds herself obliged to choose between the attention of rival escorts, each interested in different sides of her nature. The rival attractions are at first well balanced; but gradually she is drawn toward the former, who is a writer and a poet. The dénouement of this affair is due perhaps more to the inconsistent presentation of the writer's character than to any likely psychological development.

In English Countryside

After the bright adequacy of GINGER GRIFFIN, Miss Irene Rathbone's OCTOBER (London: Dent. 7s. 6d.) evokes a more gracious and sensitive atmosphere. Miss Rathbone presents a married couple—the husband an architect of artistic temperament, the wife beginning to suffer those anxieties which assail most women of uncertain age on one occasion or another. The background of their house and garden in a beautiful English countryside is tenderly and delicately drawn. It appears idyllic to the member of the younger generation who takes refuge there from time to time when her own experiences become overwhelming.

But gradually a cloud appears on the horizon of this peaceful world. The architect is involved in complications of the heart, and, just as one is about to pity his wife, it transpires that her quiet life has not been without similar difficulties. A previous episode which had taken place in France revives, and the harmony of a happy relationship is threatened. Anyone reading the passages between the Frenchman and the wife may with good reason doubt whether a woman who had had a happy married life would have felt it necessary to sacrifice her love for another man in order to *protect* and *sustain* her husband. Either she would have left him or she would have realized that the bonds of affection and the ties arising from a happy marriage were too great to break. But these criticisms apart, the book is a sincere study of emotional problems, and a more profound one than might superficially appear.

EVELYN FRITCHETT.

Celebrities Off Parade: Charles Eliot Norton

By WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

WHENEVER I hear a sophisticated college undergraduate express a complacent estimate of one of his professors, I am reminded of my own utter failure to understand Charles Eliot Norton while I was at Harvard. I record it here in all humility as a shining illustration of the fact that the college world is a society quite apart from the world outside. Its citizens are untested youths, striving, in their first freedom, to act like men, yet wholly incompetent as yet to assess personal values. In my diary, covering my sophomore year, I discover these words, which I now find so much more revealing of myself than of my subject:

"Professor Norton, the artistic, the ideal, the appreciative! Or, to quote from Ruskin, 'the only *man* in America'! His first few lectures inspired me with awe. His curses upon all modern architecture made me feel that my education has hitherto been sadly neglected. When he told us he would rather appreciate Art than eat a dinner, I looked upon him as a curiosity. At first I thought he wished he had been born an Egyptian, but now I clearly see my mistake—if he had only been a Greek, 'the first of men who dared lift his eyes to Heaven, not bowed down by dread or superstition; the first not terrified by lightnings and thunders. Beyond the flaming walls of space and time he pushed and wandered through the universe with mind and soul!' I fear that I do not appreciate Professor Norton's teachings, for I still am glad I am an American, and prefer a dinner to Art."

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Charles Eliot Norton

During later years a lasting friendship held us closely together. I became a frequent visitor at "Shady Hill," Norton's home in Cambridge, and his collection of books, now a part of the Harvard library, was almost as familiar to me as my own. Still unhappily conscious of what I had written in my student notebook, I once ventured to ask him if perhaps his course in fine arts should not have been reserved for seniors rather than wasted upon lower classmen who were so likely not to comprehend.

"Not wasted, I hope," he corrected—with that smile which Ruskin described as "the sweetest I ever saw on any face"—"it is the younger classman who really needs the idealism I tried to express more than the senior. You used to think me almost ridiculous, I have no doubt, in the extremes to which I went. That was because I knew that my class could only follow me to a certain point, and that the higher I aimed the nearer they would approach to what I had in mind."

From time to time I took interesting friends to share our companionship. When Dr. Guido Biagi, the accomplished librarian of the Biblioteca Laurenziana of Florence, was my guest in Boston, we enjoyed a charming afternoon with Norton at Shady Hill. Biagi and our host found much in common, and I realized, in listening to their conversation, what an education really meant. The familiarity of each with literature, with history, with science, with art, with music, was based upon profound and exact knowledge, so lacking in the average man, who revels in half-truths. The varying comments and discussions of that afternoon, if put in lecture form, would have thrilled an audience, yet neither Biagi nor Norton realized that the conversation was in any way out of the ordinary.

But Norton's knowledge was by no means limited to erudite subjects. On another occasion I took with me to Shady Hill, Harry Irving, son of Sir Henry Irving. As a fellow-member of the Garrick Club in London, young Irving had placed his leisure time at my disposal while he was playing an engagement in Boston, and when I told him that I planned to take him to see Professor Norton, I was gratified to have his face light up with obvious anticipation.

"I was sure you would want to meet Professor Norton," I said—"he was such a close friend of your father."

"It isn't that," Irving corrected me bluntly. "I am frightfully keen to meet him because he is the only man now living who was present at the Parkman-Webster murder trial!"

When I recovered from my first shock, I recalled that young Irving's great hobby was criminology. While in America he had been searching everywhere for data concerning this famous case, but without success. Now he was to meet the one man who could give him first-hand information.

The conversation this time between Professor Norton and our guest differed widely from what I had heard when Biagi was present. Norton's intimate acquaintance with and friendship for several of the chief actors in this tragedy, together with his extraordinary memory for detail and his clarity in presentation, made one feel almost that he was sitting in the courtroom and listening to the evidence itself. Later I was able to obtain a copy of the volume giving the official report of the testimony taken during the trial, and I could have presented Irving with nothing which would have pleased him more. As soon as he returned to England he sent me an autographed copy of his own volume on "Causes Célèbres."

When I came back from Italy with my material for designing the Humanistic Type, it was natural that I should take Professor Norton into my confidence. I could not have found a friend more sympathetic or helpful. The fact that I had hit upon a period of the fifteenth century which he had overlooked, during which hand lettering had reached its highest point of perfection, appealed strongly to his imagination. The romance which had surrounded the whole undertaking made the hours I had spent upon the designs of the various characters a fascinating personal experience—happier because shared with him.

Norton was right in claiming that it is the youth who need the idealism men such as he were able to express. Looking backward, I become well aware that even though I was not intellectually competent at the time to absorb his early teachings, yet my mind assimilated, without my comprehension, something which it later seized upon and developed to my great pleasure and advantage.

(Next Thursday: Maurice Hewlett)

North . . South . . East . . West

The Way of the Transgressor

By FRANK L. PERRIN

AGAIN and again the truth of the adage has been proved by the bitter experiences of those who have suffered or, finally, have paid the supreme penalty for their misdeeds. "The way of the transgressor is hard." We wrote it in our copy books in school a half-century ago, and accepted the statement without question. But why need one be reminded, time after time, of so self-evident a proposition? Of the boys and girls in the little stone schoolhouse whose playground bordered on a country road, dusty in spring and fall and snow clad in winter, there were none who were viciously inclined; none with a predisposition toward lawlessness. And yet among us there were those who were made to learn the lesson through suffering and disgrace.

Do you know, I am inclined to think there were potential Dillingers in that school, just as there were or may be in all schools and in all neighborhoods! Something happens to a boy between his tenth and his twentieth years to influence the balance, the equilibrium (or lack of it) which determines, in large measure, his attitude in his contact with the world thereafter. I have given much thought to these influences during the years since our little group studied and played together.

* * *

I have known more or less intimately in these intervening years perhaps thousands of men in business and in the professions, meantime reserving a special page in my book of memories for the schoolboy and schoolgirl companions of my boyhood. And the net result of this more or less crude character study is the conclusion that the influence in the family, rather than in the school or the playground, is the determining and controlling factor, establishing and defining the characters of men and women whose silvery hair testifies to the distance they have traveled since then.

Another particular thing I seem to be persuaded to believe I have discovered. It is that the balancing power in this home influence is, in a great majority of cases, contributed by the father. I could not for a moment detract from the sweet influence of the mother of the family, but we all have observed, if we stop to take account, the many instances where the wife and mother has not been able, unaided, to hold the family ship to an even keel.

So as I resurvey and reappraise the varied careers of a hundred or more boys and girls of the 70's, it is clearly apparent that of the few who went astray there was a definable reason for their lapses, or at least some extenuation which could have been pleaded in a court of domestic relations or before a board of welfare supervisors. It is true, of course, that from squalid homes there have emerged those who have taken prominent places in educational circles and political affairs, but it is equally true that the influence of such surroundings has lowered, appreciably, the standards of citizenship and has contributed to the dependent population.

Have we not all proved convincingly the truth of the observation of the Psalmist, who said, "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread"? There have been times, no doubt, when we have been inclined to doubt the absolute verity of this statement, but it may be that all the surrounding facts in a given case were not disclosed. Perhaps you and I may find it a little difficult to set up an infallible standard of righteousness, or to judge the righteous or the unrighteous.

But there is a standard, nevertheless. Let us, for a moment, go back in memory to the old farm neighborhood or to the county-seat town of our youth and, in the light of experience, check our early estimates of neighbors and acquaintances by the standards of appraisal we have since learned to employ. You will agree, I believe, that your early intuitions were tolerably correct. It is easy to reconstruct the picture. It has faded little, if at all. We see the home in which there was strict and willing observance of recognized moral and religious codes, where honesty and truthfulness were the tenets taught and practiced. Likewise we recall homes where little thought was given to these things.

* * *

It is in these contrasting lights and shadows that many of us who today look thoughtfully backward through the years, while we look hopefully and with renewed interest toward the years to come, reaffirm our conviction that the most convincing and persuasive sermons preached are those which are exemplified in daily living. Theorists and criminologists apply their tests to the problem, seeking to isolate the crime germ. Ways are devised to inflict punishment with the hope that through suffering some measure of reformation may be effected. The extreme penalty is imposed with the belief that the example may deter others who may be tempted to transgress. An outlaw made notorious by the publicity given his escapades is shot down in the crowded streets of a great city. He symbolizes a heroic figure to those who would emulate his daring, or a pitiful victim of sordid environment to those who know that there is that in the consciousness of every person which, if rightly directed and properly nourished, would have saved him from himself.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Sign From the South

MISSISSIPPI, a typical representative State of the solid South, has by a large majority declared its adherence to the dry cause. It has decisively defeated a proposal to repeal the State's quarter-century-old prohibition laws.

Temperance advocates have reason to be pleased with this test of the continuance of dry sentiment in states that were opposed to legalized liquor in pre-prohibition days.

The election in Mississippi at least demonstrates that the dry South is still dry. It should stiffen the backs of all workers for a sober America who believe that a majority of the whole nation is dissatisfied with the consequences of prohibition repeal.—*Los Angeles Times.*